# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17, 1834. Vol. XIII—Whole No. 649.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

**By Samuel Chase Atkinson,**

No: 36 CARTER'S ALLEY,

Third door below Third street, near the Grand Bank

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 62 1/2, if not paid during the year.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while indebtedness exists.

*** Small sums of Solvent Banks, excepting Bucks's County, Easton, Delaware, Maryland and Jersey Banks, will be received in payment for subscriptions, &c. by mail.

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### LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps"—The mother's eye
Blends all her being with infant's love;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While sleep creeps with silent wand,
Faint and distressed, she sees and weeps,
With breath heard: "*Love never sleeps!*"

Yet, 'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Deeper the horrors of the storm,
(Overburden'd nature seeks to rest)
But o'er them both another force
Has undisputed watch—"*Love never sleeps!*"

Around—above—the angel bands
Accept for the care-worn sons of men;
With praying spirits, and wings and hands
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pinions sweep
The storms of time: "*Love never sleeps!*"

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er man in weakness and sorrow's need,
A higher bended The mightiest call
Is answer'd, and relief is given;
In hours of woe, when a crave stoops
The heart in pain, with a "*Love never sleeps!*"

Glad God of Love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn!
And as we view thy purity
We bend our best to attain us bring
Convinced, that in the lowest deep
Of human ill—"*Love never sleeps!*"

## LAURA LOVEL.

A SKETCH—FOR LADIES ONLY.

*[Continued from our last paper.]*

Laura Lovel already began to find her visit to the Brantleys by no means unpleasant, as had anticipated. They had nothing in common with herself; their conversation was neither edifying nor entertaining. They had few books, except the annuals; and though she passed the Circulating Library with a longing eye, she did not consider that she was sufficiently in funds to avail herself of their contents. No opportunities were afforded of seeing any of the beaux of the city, and of those that casually fell in her way, she found her companions generally more ignorant than herself. They did not conceive that a stranger could be amused or interested with things that, from long custom, had grown in their own reach, had failed to awaken in them the slightest curiosity. Mrs. Brantley was infinitely the best of the family; but he was immersed in business all day, and in the newspapers all the evening. Mrs. Brantley was dwelling, and Augusta's petulance and heartlessness, and Miss Pynsent's unpleasing manner, (which some of last increased after she lent the money to Laura,) were equally annoying. The visiters of the family were exactly of the same stamp as themselves.

Laura, however, had looked forward with much anticipated pleasure to the long-talked of visit to the sea-shore, and in the mean time her chief employment was derived from the preparations that were occasionally taken in Mr. Brantley's carriage, and which gave our heroine an opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery in the environs of Boston.

Miss Pynsent's fits of kindness were always very transient, and Laura's deep mortification at having been necessitated to accept a favour from such a source, was rendered still more poignant by unavoidably overhearing (as she was dressing at a dressing-table which stood in the two open windows,) the following dialogue; the speakers being two of Mrs. Brantley's several girls, that were investing in the same room with her who in talking to each other of the young ladies, always dropped the title of Miss:

"Come up stairs, Sue," she 'ent you arter supper, that she would ring for you arter a while, for some sewing that is wanting, and I'll go with you."

"Yes," replied Matilda—"I hear it as plain as you do, Eliza, and I'm determined, to-night, that I'm quite beat out with running up stairs from morning till night to wait on that there Philadelphy woman; and she takes such high airs. We'll be out she indeed! Any how, I'm not a going to hurry. I shall just set as it did'nt hear no bell at all—and as to this here Laura, I guess she ain't much. Augusta told me this morning, when she got up to fix her hair, that Miss Pynsent told her that Laura axed and begged her almost on her bare knees, to lend her some money to pay for her frocks and things."

"Why, how could she act so!" exclaimed Eliza.

"Because," resumed Matilda, "her people sent her here without a copper in her pocket. So I guess she'll be a long time ready yet, afore she's all."

"I was judging as much," said Eliza, "by her not taking no airs, and always acting so polite to every body."

"Well now," observed Matilda, "Mr. Scourbrass, the gentleman as lives with old Madam Montgomery, at the big house, in Bowdin Square, and helps to do her work, always says that one of very great people of the rale sort, act much better and ain't so apt to take airs as them that are upstarts."

"Doctors differ," sagely remarked Eliza. "However, as you say, I don't believe this here Laura is much; and I'm thinking how she'll get along at Nahant. Miss Litherton, the lady as washes her clothes, told me, among other things, that Laura's pocket handkerchiefs are all quite plain—but of good linen, and very neatly done. Now our Augusta would scorn to carry a plain handkerchief, and so would her mother."

"I've taken notice of Laura's handkerchiefs myself," said Matilda, "and I don't see why we young ladies that's used to have our things done for, to oblige them, should be expected to run at the beck and call of any strangers they may choose to take into the house; and don't know what they're no great things."

Laura turned from the open window, that she might hear no more of a conversation so painful to her. She would at once have written to her father (today was Saturday,) and sent a note, to send her money enough to repay Miss Pynsent, but she had found by a letter received the day before, that he had met with some losses and business to the interior of Maine, and would not be home in less than a fortnight.

Next day was the one finally appointed for their removal to Nahant, and our heroine felt her spirits revive at the idea of the sea-shore, for the first time in her life, "the sea, the sea, the open sea." They went in Mr. Brantley's carriage, and Laura understood that she *might* ride in her black silk dress, and her straw bonnet.

The road from Boston to Chelsea ferry, rode through Chelsea, and soon arrived at the flourishing town of Lynn, where every man was making shoes, and every house was shoeless. The last sunbeams were glowing in the west, when they reached the Long Beach, a bar that connects the rocks of Lynn with those of Nahant, the sand being so firm and smooth, that their wheels left not a trace of their course behind them.

The tide was so high that they were obliged to drive in the water, and the horses were kept splashing through the water, and trampling on the shells and sea-weed left by the receding waves. Cattle and sheep were grazing and feeding themselves by wading breast high in the breakers; and the little sand-birds were sporting on the confines of the billows, occasionally flying low and dipping into the water the white edges of their wings, sometimes running nimbly with their slender feet to walk on the surface of the foam. Beyond the everlasting breakers rolled the unbounded ocean, the haze of evening coming fast upon it, and the full moon rising broad and red through the misty veil of the eastern horizon.

Laura Lovel felt as if she could have viewed this scene forever; and, at times, she could not refrain from audibly expressing her delight. The ladies were deeply engaged in listening to Miss Frampton's account of a ball and supper given by her intimate friend, that evening, to Mrs. Ben Derrydown, the morning before Mr. Ben Derrydown's last failure, and which ball and supper exceeded in splendour any thing she had ever witnessed, except the wedding party of her sweet love, Mrs. Nick Kearsley, whose furniture was seized by the sheriff a few months after, and the birth-night concert of the coming out of her darling little pet, Kate Bolderhurst, who ran away next morning with her music master.

Our party now arrived at the Nahant Hotel, which was full of visiters, with some of whom the Brantleys were acquainted. After tea, when the company were formed in the lower drawing-room, the extraordinary beauty of Laura Lovel drew the majority of the gentlemen to that end of the apartment on which the Brantley family were seated. Many introductions took place, and Mrs. Brantley had the pleasure of seeing that her party had attracted the greatest number of beaux. Miss Frampton generally made a point of observing every thing that was addressed to Laura, and Augusta gilded and flirted, and chattered much in imitation of some to the gentlemen on the outskirts of the group, that were waiting for an opportunity of saying something to Miss Lovel.

Our heroine was much confused at finding herself so object of much general attention, and was also overwhelmed by the officious solicitude of Miss Frampton, though none of it was addressed to her. Mrs. Maitland, a lady on whom Mrs. Brantley as possible, was seated on the other side of Laura Lovel, and was at once prepossessed in her favour, not only from the beauty of her features, but from the intelligence of her countenance. Dejection of being better acquainted, on seeing that Laura's present position was any thing but pleasant to her, Mrs. Maitland immediately that they should take a turn in the verandah that runs round the second story of the hotel. To this suggestion Laura gladly assented—for she felt at once that Mrs. Maitland was just the sort of woman she would like to know. Mrs. Maitland was remarkable for mixed with her appearance and manner that showed her to be "every inch a lady;" but that dignity was counteracted by the kindness and attention that put every one round her immediately at their ease. Though past the autumn of life, her figure was still good—her features still handsome, but they derived their charm from the animation of her countenance, and the variable but fortunate women who without bestowing much time and attention upon it, are gifted by God in that constitutes a correct and tasteful costume.

Mrs. Maitland took Laura's arm within hers, and telling Mrs. Brantley that she was going to carry off Miss Lovel for half an hour, she made a sign to a fine looking young man on the other side of the room, and introduced him as her son, Mr. Aubray Maitland. He conducted the two ladies to the verandah, and in a few moments our heroine felt as if she had been acquainted with the Maitlands for years. No occasion was afforded for embarrassing pauses—no formal introductions of topics, her spirits expanded, and she found herself at once feeling at home without hesitation, her delight at the scene that presented itself before her—for she felt that she was in the country.

The moon now "high in heaven," threw a solemn light on the distant waters, and on the green and glittered on the spray that foamed and murmured for ever round the rocks that environed the little promontory. The general company remaining in shade, while their crags and points came out in silver brightness. Around lay the numerous islands that form the scattered over Boston harbour, and far apart glowed the fires of two lighthouses, the one immediately before them at the end of the horizon, one of them a revolving light, alternately shining out, and disappearing. As a back ground to the whole, the distant Boston hills was the billiard-room, (resembling a little Grecian temple,) and the numerous lights that studded the sea—the lamp that shone through its window, mingling with the moon-beams, and the twinkling stars of heaven.

Mrs. Maitland listened with corresponding interest to the animated and original comments of her new friend, whose young and enthusiastic imagination had been called into action, and she drew her out, till Laura suddenly stopped, blushing with fear that she had been saying too much, and that Mrs. Maitland, in the drawing-room, Aubray was decidedly and deeply in love.

Mrs. Maitland, who had been standing with the window open, that she might from her pillow look out upon the moonlight-sea, and the bright stars, turned round and gently pushed to the rocks beneath her casement, she had a dream of the peninsula of Nahant; not as it is, covered with villas, but back at the period when a favourite resort of the fashion and opulence of Boston, but as it must have looked two centuries ago, when the sea-girt rocks were their homes among its caverned rocks, and when the only human habitations were the rude huts of the fishers, and the only boats their canoes of bark and skins.

When she awoke from her dream she saw the morning star sparkling high in the east, and casting on the dark surface of the sea a line of light which seemed to point her destiny. How long since gone down beyond the opposite horizon. Laura rose at the earliest glimpse of dawn to watch the approaches of the coming day. A hazy vapour had spread itself over the water, and through its gauze veil she first beheld the red rim of the rising sun seeming to emerge from its ocean bed. As the sun ascended, the vapour melted away, and the beauty of the morning smiled upon the wave," and tinted the white sails of a little fleet of outward-bound fishing-boats.

At the breakfast table the majority of the company assembled were ladies—for most of the gentlemen (including Aubrey Maitland,) having gone in the early steamboat to attend to their business in the city. After breakfast Laura proposed a walk, and Augusta and Miss Frampton were requested to say what else to do with themselves consented to accompany her. A certain Miss Blunsdon, (who being an heiress, and of a patriotic family, had engaged private places, and also to agreeing that a fancy for wet slippery rocks and sea-weed was peculiar to her,) was the first to sat down on the most level spot they could find, while Miss Blunsdon insisted on Laura's following her into the interior of the rocks, in search of her house's desire to explore this wild and picturesque recess, made her forgetful of the probable wetting of her dress.

Miss Blunsdon and Laura descended into the cleft, and were soon out of sight—because as narrow as almost to close above their heads; its lofty and irregular walls seeming to lose themselves in the grey vapour that hovered round the sun; in some places scarcely wide enough to allow them to squeeze through it. The tide was low, and the small pebbly stones, (mostly composed of the sand and sea-weed, were nearly covered with water. At the end of Laura's labour to the utmost extent of the passage, till they look ed again upon the sea.

"Where are we, and where their companions—"Oh! look at your new French *mujin*," exclaimed Augusta to Laura. "It is dragged half way up by your knees, and the salt water has always taken the colour out of it—and your pelerine is wet through, and your shoes and stockings half off your feet, and your stockings are all over wet and sand. How very peculiar you look!"

Laura was now extremely sorry to find her dress so much injured, and Miss Frampton contributed her part to the assistance that it would never again be fit to be seen. They returned to the house, and Laura, on entering Mrs. Brantley on one of the sofas in the upper hall, Laura hastily running up stairs, but Augusta called out—"Mrs. Maitland, do look at Miss Lovel's did you ever see such a figure? She has demolished her new dress, scrambling through the rocks with Miss Carey with Miss Blunsdon. She ran into the Ladies' drawing-room to repeat the story at full length, while Laura retired to her own room to try some means of remedying her disasters, and to regret that she had not been permitted to bring with her to Nahant none of her gingham morning dresses. The French muslin, however, was incurable; its blue, though very beautiful, being of that peculiar cast which always fades into a dull white when wet with water.

Miss Frampton remained a while in the hall; and taking her seat beside Mrs. Maitland, said to her in a low confidential voice—"Have you not observed, Mrs. Maitland, that when people who are nobody, attempt to dress, they always overdo it? Only think of a country clergyman's daughter coming to the head of an expensive a French muslin, and then going out in it to clamber about the rocks, and paddle among the wet sea-weed! I'm sure I see at once by the shoe she will make at dinner in a dress, the cost of which would keep her whole family in comfortable calico gowns for two years. I was with her when she did her shopping, and though as a friend, I could not behave otherwise than to get things that were suitable to her circumstances and to her station in life, she was deaf to every thing I said, (which was certainly in very bad taste) and she would buy nothing but the most expensive articles, as you may suppose she expects to catch the beaux by it. But when they find out who she is, I rather think they will only laugh at the bait—Heaven's what a wife she will make? And then such a want of self-respect, and even of common integrity. Of course you will not mention it—for I would on no consideration that it should go any further—but I must inform you that I was actually obliged to lend her money to pay her bills."

Mrs. Maitland, thoroughly disgusted with her companion, and disbelieving the whole of her gratuitous communication, rose from her seat and departed without vouchsafing a reply.

At dinner, Laura Lovel appeared in her new silk, and really looked beautiful. Miss Frampton observing our heroine attracted the attention of several gentlemen, and quite piqued from the city, took an opportunity while she was receiving a plate of chowder from one of the waiters to sigh part of it into Laura's dress.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Lovel," said she, "when I took the liberty of the pleasure that you and your new silk were beside me."

Laura began to wipe her dress with her pocket-handkerchief, "I am afraid I am incorrected," pursued Miss Frampton, in a loud whisper. "It is in very bad taste to appear smartly dressed, and also extremely ill-natured. People in society always pass off such things, as if no consequence whatever. I was apologized for spilling the soup, and what more can I do?"

Poor Laura was not in *society*, and she knew that to *her* the accident was of consequence. However, she rallied, and tried to appear as if she thought no more of the mischance that had spoiled the handsomest and most expensive dress she had yet possessed. After dinner she tried to remove the immense grease-spot by every application within her reach, but had no success.

When she returned to the drawing-room, she was invited to walk with what was going to see the Spouting Horn, as it is generally denominated. She had heard this remarkable place much talked of since her arrival at Nahant, and she certainly felt a great desire to see it. Mrs. Maitland had declined going, and Mrs. Brantley and Miss Frampton were engaged in their siesta; but Augusta was eager for the walk as she found that several gentlemen were going, among them Aubrey Maitland, who had just arrived in the afternoon boat. His eyes sparkled at the sight of our heroine, and offering her his arm, they proceeded with the rest of the party to the beating shore, at the foot of the cliffs, at the bottom of a steep ledge of rocks, and the waves as they rush successively into it with the force, and roar of cataracts. At the top is the section of a current of air which comes through a small opening in the back of the recess, the spray falling round like that of a cascade or fountain. The tide and wind were both high, and Laura was told that the Spouting Horn would be seen to great advantage.

Aubrey Maitland descended first carefully down the least rugged declivity of the rock, and gave her his hand to assist her in springing from point to point. When they had reached the bottom of the crag. Laura was bending forward with eager curiosity, and looking steadfastly into the many-sorra cavern, when, interested in the explosions of foaming water, which were continually taking place immediately before her, she heard a gust of wind twisted her light straw bonnet completely round, and broke the sewing of one of the strings, and the bonnet was gone! Aubrey before her into the cavity of the rock, a shower of sea-water. Laura, who was unfortunately, and Aubray sprung forward, and snatched it out of the water.

"I fear," said he, "Miss Lovel, your bonnet is irreparably injured. "It is, indeed," replied Laura, with a countenance of the deepest distress, she tried to say that the destruction of her bonnet was a matter of consequence, but checked to falsehood, the words died away on her lips.

The ladies now gathered round our heroine, who held in her hand the dripping wreck of the once elegant bonnet; and they gave it as their unanimous opinion, that nothing could possibly be done to restore it to any form that would look tolerable, and that it must be thrown away over her head, and Aubray Maitland thought she looked prettier than ever.

Late in the evening, Mr. Brantley arrived from town in his chaise, bringing from the post-office a letter *from* her little sister, or rather two letters written on the same sheet, as follows thus:—

Roseb rook, August 9th, 18—.

"DEAREST SISTER—We hope you are having a great deal of pleasure in Boston. How many times you must go to the play! I wish I was big up as you are—I am eight years old, and I have never yet read a novel. We miss you all the time. There is still a chair placed for you at the table, and Rosa and I take turns in sitting next to it. But we can not get used to your pleasant talk with our dear father. You know Rosa and I always listened so attentively that we frequently forgot to eat our dinners. She advertised a large new book about Paris. How much you will have to tell us when you come home! Don't forget to ask Aubrey Maitland to be bring me a book. I think, upon second thought, I would rather have the Tales of the Castle than Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales.

"Dear mother has now to make all the pies and tarts herself, as the girl is gone to see her sick mother.

Miss Blunsdon conducted the party to that singular cleft in the rocks, known by the name of the Swallow's Cave, in consequence of its having been formerly the resort of those birds, and was remarkable for what else to do with themselves consented to accompany her. A certain Miss Rosa and I always listened so attentively that we forgot to eat our dinners. Aubrey Maitland to bring me a book. I think, upon second thought, I would rather have the Tales of the Castle than Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales.

"Dear mother has now to make all the pies and tarts herself, as the girl is gone to see her sick mother.

"I hope, dear Laura, you will be able to remember every thing you have seen and done in Boston, that you may have the more to tell us when you come home. I think, after all, there is no book I would prefer to the Tales of the Castle—no doubt the Tales of the Genii are also excellent. Dear Laura, how I long to see you again. Paul and Virginia is my favourite book.

Yours affectionately,

"ELIZA LOVEL."

"DEAR SISTER LAURA,—I cried for a long time after you left us, but as I don't like my eyes, and played with Pontic, and was happy. I have concluded not to want the canary-bird I asked you to get for me, as I think it best to be satisfied by hearing the birds sing in the trees, in the garden, and in the woods. Last night I heard a screech owl—I would rather have a young live one, or else a great quantity of new flower-seeds. If you do not get either the figures or the seeds, I would prefer like a blue cat, such as I have read of—you know those cats are not sky-blue, but only a bluish grey. It is blue cats I want to be had. I should be glad of a pair of white English rabbits; sad yet, I think I would quite as willingly have a pair of doves. I never saw a real dove—but if doves are scarce, or cost too much, I shall be satisfied with a pair of fantailed pigeons, if they are quite white, their tails fan very much. If you had a great deal of money to spare, I should like a kid or a lamb; but I know that it is impossible; so I will not think of it. Perhaps, when I grow up, I may be a president's wife—if so, I will buy an elephant.

Your affectionate si ter,

"ROSA LOVEL."

"I send kisses to all the people in Boston that love you."

How gladly would Laura, and it been in her power, have made every purchase mentioned in the letters of the two innocent girls. And her heart swelled and her eyes overflowed when she thought how happy she might have made them at a small part of the expense she had been persuaded to lavish on the finery that had given her so little pleasure, and that was now its own reward.

Next day was Sunday; and they went to church and heard Mr. Taylor, the celebrated preacher, in whose congregation Mrs. Brantley usually sat. Laura was much interested, while she was at the same time amused with the original thinking and quaintness.

On returning to the hotel, they found that the company had assembled, and were looking up in the verandah, the first object Laura saw there was Pyam Dodge, standing stiffly, with his hands on the railing.

"Miss Lovel," said Augusta, "there's your friend, Pyam Dodge."

"Mercy upon us," screamed Miss Frampton, "has that horrid fellow come after you? Really this is too much impertinence. I was in very bad taste to lend him to Nahant."

"I did not invite him," replied Laura, colouring; "I know not how he discovered that I was here."

"The only way then," said Miss Frampton, "is to cut him dead, and then perhaps he'll clear off."

"Pho," said Augusta, "do you suppose he can understand cutting—why he won't know whether he is cut or not."

"May I ask who this person is?" said Aubrey Maitland, in a low voice, to Laura. "Is there any stain on your character which I need bear, for the first time, from herself.

While this conversation was going on between the former and disappointed Pyam Dodge and his new engaged in discussing the beauty and delightful scenery of our native land. "Sir," said he, "I am a native of Rosebrook, where he was sitting upon the rails, and I am a shoemaker, and I have been all my life in trade. I am the only shoemaker in Rosebrook, and I have a shop in it myself, and I employ journeymen and apprentices, besides a great deal of work done by women. I am a married man, and have been married these five years, and I have a child, a little girl, who is the handsomest child in Rosebrook, and I have a house of my own, and a horse and chaise, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Lyceum, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Temperance Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Bible Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Missionary Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Sabbath School Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Peace Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Slavery Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Duelling Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Gambling Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Intemperance Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Profanity Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Tobacco Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Snuff Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Swearing Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Lying Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Stealing Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Coveting Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Murder Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Adultery Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Idolatry Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Sabbath-breaking Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Disobedience to Parents Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Evil-speaking Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Thieving Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Blasphemy Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Infidelity Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Vice Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Wickedness Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Sin Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Satan Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Hell Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Damnation Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Devil Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Everything Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Nothing Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Anything Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Something Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Anything Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Nothing Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Everything Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Devil Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Damnation Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Hell Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Satan Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Sin Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Wickedness Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Vice Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Infidelity Society, and I'm a member of the Rosebrook Anti-Blasphemy

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

[illegible]

# Saturday Evening Post.

## Saturday, May 17.

*Appointments by the Canal Commissioners.*

Thomas L. Savin of Chester county, to be collector of Canal and Rail Road tolls, at Columbia.

William McCaskey of Washington, to be collector at Pittsburg.

A verdict of $1000 was rendered by the Circuit Court sitting in Monroe county, on the 29th ult. in favor of an attorney by the name of Pratt, against a justice of the peace by the name of Price, in an action of slander. Both parties resided in the town of Rush. The slanderous words consisted in repeatedly stating that plaintiff had sworn falsely.

We had the pleasure last week of examining a specimen of antiquity in a Sword recently found at Windsor in this State. It was discovered projecting from the bank of Connecticut river, eight feet below the surface of the ground. The blade is strait, about 18 inches in length, bearing the date of 1354, with a German motto signifying, as we understand, "God is with us." The guard is gone, evidently corroded off by the rust. How long it has lain buried in the earth no one knows, though not improbably nearly two centuries. It was finally brought to light by the gradual changes in the current of the river.—*Connecticut Courant.*

In relation to Judge Green's late decision on the subject of breaches of marriage promise, the New York Times asks—"Would the law include a man's cousins, in this sweeping dictation? Cousins are marriageable according to the canons both of the civil and the ecclesiastic law, and they have the right to sue for breaches of promise, but if they cannot be visited without the risk of a man's being brought before a jury of twelve men, and held up to the public as a heartless trifler with woman's affections, there is an end of the most delightful intimacy that subsists in social intercourse. The whole subject is a ticklish one, and judges should beware how they make sweeping decisions."

### STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn from the St. Martinsville (La.) Gazette, that the steam boat Protector, Captain Haggerty, built a short time since on the Ohio river, and lately running on the Alabama river, has been entirely destroyed by fire, together with about 400 bales cotton, at *James' Landing,* 30 miles below Montgomery.

A manual labor school is about to be established at Marion, Perry co., Ala. The plan of the institution is, that the students shall devote three hours of the day to agricultural or mechanical labor, under the superintendence of scientific instructors. The products of his labor are to be appropriated for the payment of his tuition and board; the remainder of the time, not required for recreation and rest, will be devoted to study.

A bill has been reported to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Stewart, of this state, which provides that the sum of one hundred and one thousand and seventy dollars be appropriated, to enable the President of the United States, to improve the steamboat navigation of the Monongahela river, from Pittsburg to the Cumberland Road at Brownsville, Pa., under the provisions of the act of the 24th May, 1824, entitled, "An act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," according to the plan recommended in the report of Wm. Howard, Civil Engineer, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of War, on the 17th of April, 1831.

COMMUNICATION.

The following are the respective weights of ten sheep, raised and fattened by John Bradley, (formerly of Chester county) of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | 169 lbs. | 6th | 123 lbs. |
| 2d | 146 | 7th | 119 |
| 3d | 139½ | 8th | 110 |
| 4th | 135 | 9th | 108 |
| 5th | 129 | 10th | 106½ |
| | 730 | | 566½ |
| | 566½ | | |
| | 10)1296½ | | |
| | 129⅔ average weight. | | |

Bust of Marshall.—We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that Chief Justice Marshall has yielded to the consent of his friends to have his bust executed in marble, and that John Frazee, Esq. of New York, has been selected as the artist. Mr. F. proceeds in a few days to Richmond, to execute the model, and for his heretofore successful efforts we have a guarantee that the production will be worthy the occasion. The bust is ordered by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, and is to be placed in the Boston Athenæum.

*Large Fire at Alexandria, Louisiana.*—The Planter's Intelligencer, of the 3d inst. contains an account of a fire which occurred at Alexandria, on the night of the 25th ult. The stores of N. Dabney and Co. and M. Welch and Co. were destroyed, together with all the buildings between the bank of Louisiana and the tavern of Mr. Culbertson. The bank was several times on fire, and was saved with much difficulty. The loss is variously estimated at 30,000 and 50,000 dollars.

Robbery.—On the 3d instant, a tall well dressed man entered the Steubenville stage at Steubenville, without any baggage and disappeared immediately after the stage reached its destination. He had not been long gone when it was discovered that the stage had been robbed of $4000 in bills of the Canton Bank, Ohio; $1000 in bills of of the Western Reserve Bank, and a quantity of other bills, the designation of which is unknown. Cook and Cassel of Pittsburg, have offered a reward for their ...

A gentleman who left Washington on Sunday, informs us, says the Baltimore Patriot, that the opinion was prevalent there, that Mr. Webster would immediately make another effort to restore the Currency of the country, by prolonging the charter of the United States Bank in some shape or other—that if this effort was not seconded by the Jackson party in the spirit of compromise, an early adjournment of Congress might be looked for, to meet again on the first Monday in *November* next, which is a month earlier than usual. In the meantime the members can have time to commune with their constituents and see for themselves how the present experiment works.

*"How great a matter a little fire kindleth."*—Lately on board a steamboat on the Mississippi, one of the crew by accident dropped a candle; his companion, who was left in the dark, gave him a cuff for his carelessness; a passenger expressed a wish to whip one like the latter; he was overheard, and the challenge being accepted by the aggressor, a scuffle ensued, which ended in the death of the aggressor, and subsequently the passenger was shot by a companion of the deceased. The murderer was confined by the captain of the boat; this enraged a part of the crew who laid a plot to blow up the boat, on board of which were between two and three hundred passengers; its timely discovery saved many lives.—*Brunswick Pioneer.*

Government Economy.—An official document, published by order of Congress gives us an amusing specimen of the economy of Gen. Jackson's administration. In this paper it is stated that the whole amount of revenue collected at the port of Genesee, New York, the past year was $18,48—while the cost of collection amounted to 4,198,64,—otherwise paying five dollars and sixty four cents for collecting one dollar.

At one of the fisheries on the Potomac, about three weeks ago, there were taken at one haul of the seine one million and a half of herrings, and between eleven and twelve hundred shad. At the same place, on the 28th ult. eleven thousand shad were taken at a single cast of the seine. The Potomac fisheries are said to have proved very abundant this season both in herrings and shad, and particularly in reference to the former.

The Journal of Commerce states that in digging a cellar for a new building in Ludlow street, N. Y. a human skeleton was found about eighteen inches beneath the surface of the ground. It appeared to be the frame of a person of middle age. The old house had no cellar, so that these remains were directly beneath the floor. There was a strong suspicion excited that foul deeds had placed the person in that place.

*Romantic Excursion.*—A young lady of respectable connections in Portland, had probably been reading the novels of Scott, Bulwer, and Cooper, and perhaps Allan Ramsay's beautiful comedy of the "Gentle Shepherd." Be this as it may, she was determined to leave the narrow limits of a dusty city, and try the pleasures of a country life. She clothed herself in men's attire, in a fashionable suit of broadcloth, took some change in her pocket and started for the interior. She came to this village on foot, one day last week, a lad to all appearance from 14 to 16 years of age. She stopped here a short time drank a glass of *sweet wine* and went on. Her father came in the afternoon in pursuit of her; he overtook her beyond Limerick, and conducted her back to Portland.—*Limerick (Me) Recorder.*

Mustachios.—The exiled Poles have wrought wonders among the fashionables. These fine hearty young fellows, with their mustachios curling round their lips, have so alarmed the bucks, that they have hurried with their soft chins to the barbers, and instead of getting the fur cut off, have returned with horns under their noses, much like those of a tumble-bug." We pity the poor young girls of these days. Their hearts will be taken by fright, if not by a softer passion.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—It is not generally known that oil in cotton, wool, or linen, may produce spontaneous combustion, and that very destructive fires have had this origin. A number of such instances are well known to the Insurance Companies. It is important that the community should be better apprised of the danger, that they may guard against it. We are informed that an extensive importing house in this city recently had a quantity of sheet iron cleansed of rust by rubbing it with pieces of linen cloth dipped in oil. After the work was done the pieces were thrown together in a corner. The next day they were accidently discovered to be on fire, and just in time to prevent the communication to articles near by. Had the combustion taken place at night it is probable that the whole building, and a very valuable stock of merchandise, would have been involved in the flames, and perhaps entirely destroyed.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The Boston Gazette states that Col. Crockett has a theatrical taste peculiar to himself. "He informed us," says the editor, "that during the five or six winters that he has spent at Washington, he was never inside of the theatre in that place but twice. He don't like acting—but has a discriminating musical ear. Speaking of Fanny Kemble he said he *seed the kritter* at the Park theatre in New York, on Friday evening, but that he had rather hear Mr. Rice sing Jim Crow once, than see Fanny Kemble a dozen times."

The third number of the Baltimore Medical Journal contains several engravings and wood cuts, one of which represents a singular case of deformity in a young woman, now twenty years of age, living in Ashville, North Carolina. She was born completely destitute both of arms and legs, the situation of which is merely indicated by small rounded projections, thus being, in fact, a mere human trunk surmounted by a head. She possesses, however, a remarkable power of locomotion, and can transport herself over the floor with ease, by submitting her body to a kind of rotary motion alternately from right to left and the contrary. By confining the handle of a broom between her chin and shoulder, she can sweep the floor with considerable dexterity. She can also sit erect, lean back or rock herself in a chair as well as another person, and when any thing is given her she makes a sign for it to be placed on her shoulder. If it be any solid article of food, she eats it from that situation. She is of a full and plump habit, healthy, and possesses a remarkably lively disposition.

Lynchburg, (Va.) May 1.

*Death by Lightning.*—We should have mentioned the unfortunate occurrence communicated in the subjoined article before this, if we had been able to ascertain the particulars; but we heard so many contradictory statements respecting it, that we forebore to advert to it, under the expectation that some of the acquaintances of the deceased would furnish us with the details of her untimely end. A correspondent says:—

"On Monday the 14th ult. about 5 o'clock P. M. a small cloud appeared in the N. E. and it began to rain slightly, when Miss Eliza Adelaide Bell, aged 26 years, and daughter of Mr. John R. Bell, of this place, and formerly of Nottoway county, (who at the time was absent on business from home,) recollecting that there was a window hoisted up stairs, ran up to let it down; and while in the act of so doing a flash of lightning prostrated her on the floor in a perfectly senseless condition. Indeed, she is supposed to have been instantaneously killed, as no signs of life were discovered afterwards. A younger sister happened to be in the room at the same time, and received a severe shock which prostrated her also, but did not kill her.—[She had a silk handkerchief over her shoulders, which the doctors, who were called in on the occasion, think preserved her life.]

Natchez, (Miss.) April 18.

Another Murder.—Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Wm. W. Stanton, the overseer of Mr. F. Claiborne on the Quegleas place, a couple of miles from town, apprehended a runaway negro, who said he belonged to James Surget, Esq., and took him to his house preparatory to take him to his master. The negro complained of hunger, and he was furnished by Mrs. Stanton with meat and bread, and was eating on the gallery when Mr. Stanton went out to catch his horse. After the fellow ate what was before him, he said he had not enough and begged for more. Mrs. S. stepped into the back room to comply with his request, when the negro watching his opportunity, seized a double barrel gun and a brace of pistols which Mr. S. had incautiously left in the front room, and made off through the garden, and pushing through the palings found Mr Stanton within ten feet of him, who called upon him to stop. The negro, however, raised his gun and shot him through the heart. The murderer has not yet been taken.—*Journal.*

*Fatal Accident.*—We learn that at the consecration of the New Catholic chapel, in New Haven, on Thursday, the front gallery having no centre support, gave way, and precipitated the whole audience contained in it to the floor, by which accident a lad named Hardyear, was instantly killed, and several others severely wounded, among whom were Mr. Hardyear of New Haven, Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, a daughter of Mr. Daniel Collins, and Mrs. Hanman wife of Deacon Scovil Hanman.

The bodies of the four men who were drowned in the East River, on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a sail boat, have not been recovered. The whole party, as we learn by New York papers, consisted of John R. Cooper, baker; James W. Cooper, printer, his brother; Andrew Golan, a Scotchman, and John Smith, an Englishman (drowned.) John L. Grayson, printer; George M. Copes, and John Jennings, smith (saved.)

After the capsizing of the boat, the unfortunate young men clung for a few moments to her bottom, when she went down stern foremost, carrying with her Golan and Smith who could not swim. Grayson at the time of her oversetting, was under the forecastle, and was hauled out by Copes, who also threw him an oar, which he seized by the handle, and J. R. Cooper by the blade. Cooper, sustained himself above water till he saw his brother James go down with the boat, when he relinquished his hold, and also sunk. Grayson, who was an indifferent swimmer, contrived to divest himself of his boots, and with the aid of the oar, kept himself afloat till he was rescued. Copes was thickly dressed, and had on heavy boots, yet he kept up his courage, and swam without any aid. The three who were saved were in the water about three quarters of an hour, and were supposed to have swam a mile and a half, being dashed about in all directions by the heavy sea, and when taken up, were nearly exhausted.

The Montreal Gazette of the 6th inst. states that the Resolutions of the present Assembly are condemned and repudiated throughout the country—and that ... have been fully detailed, and the conduct of the leaders in that House faithfully exposed."

It appears that a "Loyal Address," signed by the "friends of the Constitution," is to be sent to England, condemning, no doubt, the proceedings of the House of Assembly.

Singular.—We were last week shown a worm or snake about three inches long and about as thick as a coarse sewing needle, which a married lady of this place drew out of her ear! She has we learn, been occasionally afflicted with a pain in her ear for nearly two years past. When viewed through a magnifying glass, the little animal presented somewhat the appearance of the garter snake, with rings or joints along the back.—*Franklin Rep.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

### DESPERATE CONFLICT.

The reader will remember the announcement some days since of the death of Mr. Thomas W. McQueen in Texas.—He was formerly of New Orleans. The melancholy event took place at Bexar, it is stated, on the 23d of March, and in consequence of wounds in an affray with Indians. The following letter, received by an acquaintance of that unfortunate gentleman, detailing the circumstances of the affair, appears to have been written ten days previously to his death:

Bexar, March 13, 1834.

*Dear Sir,*—The lamentable situation in which I find myself causes my mind to revert to my friends in New Orleans. I have had one of the most dreadful adventures that man ever had and told of it afterwards. I left this place on the 13th of last month for the capital, Monclova, having business with the legislature. I was so imprudent as to start only with a youth, although it is customary to travel in large companies on the frontier. I had proceeded about forty miles by nine o'clock at night, when about twenty Tawakanies presented themselves in the road, stepping out of a thicket, firing eight or ten muskets at me in almost touching distance. One ball entered my side and lodged near the back bone. I fell to the ground with great violence, which caused my pistol to go off, the ball of which also entered my hip, but came out again. I had all my presence of mind; I returned the war whoop; I tried to throw myself in the midst of them, knowing that in desperation alone there was any thing to hope. I charged on them, and they retreated into the bushes.

After several unsuccessful attempts to come in close quarters with them, and having a great many guns shot at me, I took stand behind a bush, and they approached and commenced firing,—I took deliberate aim at one of the most daring—put a ball and four buckshot through his body—he gave a slight scream and fell—it was enough—they were whipt. His companions dragged him off and immediately disappeared. By this time the pain occasioned by my fall overcame me. I flung myself on the ground and rolled in agony till morning; the Indians got our horses and saddles, we only saved the saddle bags. I was several miles from water and started to go back on the road. When I came to it, I could not swallow, in consequence of an arrow I had received in my throat. Here I staid two days and nights, sitting against a tree, without a blanket or any thing to cover me with. The first night the young man was with me; the next day I dispatched him to Bexar, and remained alone till they came out to bring me in. When the company arrived, I went back to the battle ground, got our saddle bags, saw where they had dragged off the dead Indian, and picked up fifty arrows. My wounds were no part of my pain; my body appeared mashed, and it is that which has caused all my sufferings. On the road I met Dr. Beal, who cut the ball out of me and tendered every service that hospitality could suggest. When I arrived here, there was neither physician or medicine to be had, not even the commonest articles of food. I desired greatly to get a dose of medicine to relieve me from choking, but it was not to be had. I have now lain twenty-one days on my back, not being able to bear any other position. I find myself no better; I thought for sometime I should die, to which idea I was perfectly reconciled. I have a place selected for my grave, being excluded from the church yard as a brute or heretic. The situation for a sick man in this place is indescribably unpleasant—he can get nothing that he wants to either drink or eat. People here have been so long tributary to the Indians that they bear every indignity as a matter of course; they have stolen all the horses from their neighbouring ranches, yet no campaigns are started against them. There is nothing sinks a nation so much in my estimation as a fear of the Indians—yet so cowardly are the latter, that five and twenty Americans can whip two hundred of them. Two or three years ago, thirty Shawnese attacked and routed between 2 or 3 hundred Comanches within a few miles of this place. The Comanches applied to their friends, the Mexicans, for assistance and obtained it, causing the Shawnese to lose a Comanche cavalcade which they were driving off. I wish, if I ever get well, to return to civilized society. Whatever my circumstances may be, I never want to be a hundred yards West of the Mississippi again.

Yours, very affectionately,

T. McQUEEN.

## EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We are informed that there are some new counterfeits out, of the Philadelphia Bank; but have not received a particular description of them. *Be on your guard.*

The Canals in this state are said to be in excellent order.

We understand that Dr. William Rush, was on Monday elected one of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

*The Delaware and Raritan Canal* is in use from Bordentown to Kingston. Some lumber has arrived at Kingston from the Delaware.

On Thursday last, some fishermen at Carpenter's Point, took at a single haul, upwards of eight hundred Rock Fish, some of which, says the Baltimore Gazette, weighed upwards of 100 pounds!

The President has acknowledged Don Louis Maria del Valle, as Consul of the Mexican States for the port of New Orleans.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, mentions a rumor that Mr. Wilkins is to be sent to Spain.

A report is current in the city, that the Hon. Louis McLane has resigned the office of Secretary of State.

The establishment of the Charleston Post, is offered for sale.

The celebrated road maker McAdame, has been knighted by the King of England.

A new Post Office has been established in Charlestown, Chester County, by the name of Pickering, and *Robert Hughes* appointed P. M.

Mr. Hill, the Yankee comedian, is playing at Albany, and with his usual success.

Mr. J. R. Scott has been engaged at the Baltimore theatre, and will appear there in a new Indian tragedy.

The small pox has broken out in the interior of New Hampshire, and two aged people died of it in Hillsborough.

The National Gazette mentions that Commodore Biddle has just received from Florence, a beautiful bust of Washington, executed for him by our countrymen Greenough. It is of the finest marble, finished with the greatest care, and is an excellent specimen of the skill of the artist.

A new Post Office has been established at Lafayette, in McKean county, Pa. and Joseph Brush, Esq. appointed Post Master.

The National Gazette states that the Bank committee on Saturday last, passed unanimously, a resolution reprehending the publication of Mr. Rush's letters.—Other resolutions, it is said, were offered, containing heavy sentence upon his conduct and language.

There is one vacancy in the Senate of Rhode Island. neither of the candidates having received a majority of the whole number of votes.

A new locomotive engine, called the "Native," built by Mr. Thomas Dotterer, of Charleston, S. C. has lately been placed on the Charleston rail road. It is said that her speed exceeds that of any other engine on the road.

The Br. sloop of war Comus, Wm. P Hamilton, commander, has arrived at New York from Bermuda, for the purpose of conveying to England, the message from Canada with important despatches.

The jail in Apalachicola, was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. It was a wooden building, and was fired, it is believed, by one of the prisoners.

It is said, that the ladies of New Haven in solemn conclave assembled, have pledged themselves to hold no communion with any odious creature, who uses *tobacco.*

Distinguished Strangers.—Viscount Powerscourt, and M. Pynell, are now in New York, from England, as we learn, on a tour through the U. States.

The U. States schooner Grampus, arrived at St. Thomas on the 22d ult. having, in a gale, thrown over eight guns, and lost her boats.

A new paper is announced to spring from the N. Y. Standard, and to be conducted by one of its former editors. It is to be called the *Times.*

The firemen of Cincinnati, made a splendid parade with their apparatus, on Thursday last, May 1st. Twenty-eight companies joined the procession, which passed through all the principal streets of the city.

Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, in the Senate on Saturday, made a statement which shows how the experiment works in Maryland. He said that in one day, three hundred actions on mortgages had commenced in the Baltimore court! The next day one hundred!

A new bank is just going into operation at Paterson, in New Jersey, of which John Travers, Esq. has been appointed President, and James M. Redmond, Esq. Cashier.

A new steamboat to be engaged in towing vessels, has arrived at Tampico.

Mr. Dana Hubbard, of Wheeling, Va. has invented a machine for cutting *lath* which is now in successful operation. He can cut 5000 lath, of the usual size, per hour.

The establishment of the *Jerseyman,* published at Morristown, N. J. is offered for sale.

Capt. Holdrege, of the United States, from Liverpool, is bearer of despatches from our Minister at Paris, which were sent to Liverpool by a special messenger. They have been forwarded on to Washington.

The brig Rapid, from Havana, arrived at New York, had on board more than $21,000 in specie.

The Quebec paper says, it is the practice of British fishermen to use what is called the long line; every boat has three or four particular lines, with buoys and sinks, and each of these lines has from 500 to 1500 hooks.

The Providence R. I. Royal Arch Chapter of the city of Providence, and the Mount Vernon Lodge of the ... [illegible]

A disastrous fire broke out in Albany, on Wednesday evening. It commenced in the copper and sheet iron factory of Mr. William Kline, and spread rapidly to the adjoining houses.

The Bunker Hill Monument association have resolved to raise the Monument to the height of one hundred and fifty nine feet six inches, and that it be considered as completed when raised to that elevation.

The loss which the Mechanics' and Trader's Bank of New Orleans will sustain from the defalcation of Simeon Martin, the receiving teller, will not exceed seven or eight thousand dollars.

The election for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Gen. Blair, of S. Carolina, will take place on the 2d and 3d June.

Mr. Charles Gleason, of Catskill, N. Y. while loading a cannon, a few days since, had one of his arms taken off above the elbow, owing to the vent not being stopped. The lacerated limb was found seventy six yards from the spot where the gun stood.

The New York Constellation and the Merchants' Intelligencer have been combined. It is now printed in Quarto form, on handsome paper, and contains a large and varied collection of interesting miscellaneous matter.

The Boston Atlas states that the labourers on Deer Island, and Fort Independence, have been reduced to 75 cents per day. These men are in the employment of government, and have heretofore been paid 1 dollar per day.

The brig Aris, sailed from New York for Texas, on Monday. She has on board forty families, comprising near a hundred individuals, who intend to settle in the western part of that country.

The Cholera is stated to be raging with fatal violence near Columbus, Geo. and in one week had carried off no less than eight individuals belonging to one family. It is said, however, to be abating.

A lad aged 14, son of Mrs. Towns of Dunstable, N. H. was killed a few days since by the discharge of a horse pistol with which he was playing.

On Monday evening, a building belonging to the Manhattan Gas Company of New York, was destroyed by fire. Also, Mrs. Mix's large boarding house, No. 6 Pine street.

Mark Jones, for the murder of James Williams, has been sentenced to be executed on the second Friday in June, at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. John William's sattinet factory at Casenova, N. Y. was destroyed by fire, on the 1st instant. Loss estimated at $9,000, no insurance.

Three hundred copies of Gen. Sullivan's familiar letters were sold at Boston, on the first day of publication.

Large numbers of wild pigeons have been killed at Chardon, Ohio, with clubs while passing over the place in flocks.

Capt. Seth Thomas, a veteran of the revolution, died at his residence in Ledyard, Cayuga county, N. Y. on the 14th ult. in the 75th year of his age. Capt. T., was one of the electors of President and Vice-President, in 1832.

The citizens of Mobile state in a memorial to Congress, that the removal of the deposits has caused a loss of one million of dollars in that city on the article of cotton alone.

There was a violent hail storm in the neighborhood of Greenville, S. C. on the 19th ult. and the ground was completely covered with stones, some of which were six inches in circumference.

An attempt was made a few nights since to break into and rob the Dedham, Mass. Bank, but the villains in this nefarious "experiment upon the currency of the country," were discovered before they had effected their object, and fled.

*Steam Boat St. Louis.*—The names of the persons killed and wounded by the explosion of this boat on the 12th ult. so far as known, are—

——Perkins, the engineer, killed; Miss Moore, blown overboard and lost; Mrs. Moore and son, dangerously scalded; three other children killed; Mrs. Luckett, of Mill Creek, badly scalded; Isaac Myers, dying at last account; three Germans, dangerously scalded, and 3 other persons injured.

The Shawneetown Journal of the 19th says, ——— *Leadbetter,* who was, at the recent term of the circuit court of White county, tried and found guilty of the murder of his brother, is to be executed the 30th inst. near Carmi.

A new Theatre, calculated to contain 1300 persons, has just been finished in Mobile.

*Beat this Shoemaker.*—We are informed that Grove G. Holcomb, of Granby, in this State, made in five and a half days, 24 pairs of stout men's boots. We need not say that he is an industrious mechanic, or that he "sticks to the last," literally.—*N. E. Review.*

A lady beating a tune on a table, as destitute of harmony as time, asked another, if she knew what she played? "I do," answered she; "you play the *fool.*"

The Philadelphia Post Master has given notice that in future, letters will be delivered on Sunday's from 7½ to 8½ A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.

A new Post Office has been established in Path Valley, Franklin Co., Pa. called Carrick, and Geo. Samuel Dunn appointed Post Master.

On motion of George M. Dallas, Esq. Samuel F Reed has been admitted to practice in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Thos. G. McCulloch, Esq. has been elected Burgess of the borough of Chambersburg. Mr. McCulloch is a strong and decided anti-Jacksonman.

The sloop Angeline, Canuet, while lying at anchor off Savannah, on the 2d instant, was struck with lightning, which run down the mast, shivering the same and all the blocks thereto, passing off through the bottom of the vessel.

The quantity of oil taken on Japan the last season by 51 ships, is 25,940 bbls. averaging about 509 bbls. to a ship.

There are now living in the town of Belfast, (Me.) nine widows named Patterson. The united ages of the five oldest amount to 417 years—the oldest of these nine is 85, and the youngest 46.

A new Indian Tragedy, called Kairrissah, by a lady of Baltimore, was produced at the Front street Theatre, Baltimore. The principal character sustained by J. R. Scott, a native tragedian.

The Paterson Bank at Paterson, N. J. re-commenced operations on the 5th inst.

An Editor in Utica combats the notion, that Utica is *on the decline,* by stating the fact that during the last year, fourteen pair of twins were born in that place. We don't know how it may strike others, but we think the argument conclusive.

The Livingston Register states, that on the 27th ult. the Wesleyan Seminary took fire, but by the wonderful exertions of the firemen, it was put out, and the building saved with but little damage.

Several wagon loads of spurious lead were lately offered for sale in the market at Galena, Il.

The corps of National Guards of New York, 600 strong, will go into encampment on the 30th June.—The corporation have granted them for the purpose the use of Hamilton Square.

The colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, have petitioned the King for a new settlement at Port Natal, on the eastern coast of Africa. The value of colonial produce exported from the Cape during the quarter, ending Jan. 1, 1834, is £46,317, near £25,000 of which went to Great Britain.

By an article in the New Monthly Magazine, it appears that Kean enacted Richard III. and Sir Pertinax McSycophant, in a garret, when he was yet a mere child of 13 years of age.

An editor of a paper apologizes to his subscribers for not appearing in time, in consequence of the sickness of his foreman's father's father.

It is said one thousand emigrants were assembled at Greenock, waiting to embark for the United States and Canada, and by this time are no doubt near our shores, and may be daily expected. Many of them are from the Highlands, Glens, a hardy race of peasants, combining industry and perseverance.

The Reformed Methodist Church at Montgomery, Ala. was burnt to the ground on the 28th ult. The fire originated in an adjoining work shop.

Mrs. Drake is playing in Boston with great success. She plays Fanny Kemble's round of characters, and is said to be greatly her superior.

A weekly periodical under the title of the "*Farmer and Gardener,*" has been commenced in Baltimore. It is designed to supply the place of the *American Farmer,* and is devoted to the interests of agriculturists. The price is five dollars per annum; I. Irvine Hitchcock, editor.

From the sixth annual report of the managers of the Sunday Schools attached to the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, it appears that there are under the supervision of the managers, 231 schools, 2,556 teachers, and 11,071 scholars. The various libraries in these schools comprise 12,520 volumes.

An Englishman named Thomas Hayward, an inmate of the almshouse near Holmesburg, committed suicide on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. He died in ten minutes after the infliction of the wound.

Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of Middlesex, and a favourite Minister of James the First, said, when a question arose at table, on the best means of prolonging human life. "Let a man get himself appointed Lord Treasurer, for no one ever died in that office."

The editor of the Paris *Tribune* has been sentenced to pay a fine of 24,000 francs, (£960,) and to five years imprisonment, for a seditious libel.

The Ohio river, at Pittsburgh, is in fine navigable order.

The state of Illinois has a fund of $2,000,000 devoted exclusively to the purposes of public education. It is now bearing interest.

John Murphey, alias Sugg, charged with the murder of his stepmother in the year 1832, in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., and for whom a reward was offered by the governor of that state, has been apprehended at Mobile, Alabama, where he will remain in prison until demanded by the proper authorities. Justice is slow but sure.

N. Guillemain, Esq. French Consul General at Havana, died on the 14th ult.

A man named Peter Riley, lost his life in New Orleans, on the 28th ult. in an attempt to save his child, in danger of being run over by a cart. Riley fell under the cart wheel and was crushed to death.

The Boston Advocate states that a law has been passed in the French legislature, after a severe struggle, which will suppress all secret societies.

The new city government officers of New York, organized on Tuesday. The Board of Aldermen made choice of Col. James Munroe for ... 10 to 3, for Mr. Bruen 8 to 7.

John Marrs, a respectable citizen of Florence, Alabama, was assassinated at noon day, on the 25th ult. by some villain or villains unknown, and robbed of about 900. A large reward is offered for the detection of the assassins.

The new Mayor of New York, Mr. Lawrence, was escorted into the city by a procession consisting of three barouches and about five hundred persons on foot. The cavalcade, says the New York Courier, "looked like the last run of the shad."

It is said that the celebrated Chinese wall was erected 213 years before the birth of Christ. It is 714 German miles long, 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that with the same materials, a wall, one foot in thickness, and 23 in height, might be carried twice round the whole world.

There was a mutiny on the part of the seamen of the ship Concord, which arrived at New York from Liverpool, on Monday last. Capt Miner was stabbed in two places, and an attempt was made to throw him overboard.

We learn from Barbadoes that at a conference of the Council and Assembly of that island on the 17th of March, the slave emancipation bill was finally agreed to, adopting the apprenticeship system.

The House of Assembly of the Bahamas have also adopted the like measure.

A beautiful air from Rossini's Opera of *La Gazza Ladra,* arranged for the piano-forte, has just been published by Mr. J. Edgar, 68 south Fourth street. This is one of the songs given with such happy effect by Signora Clementina Fanti, of the Italian Opera Company.

The dignified office of *hog-reeve,* in Massachusetts, has been abolished. It has ranked as a municipal office for forty-five years.

Efforts are being made in Rhode Island, for the adoption of a state constitution. Rhode Island is the only state in the Union, without a written constitution. The only fundamental law which the people of that state live under is the charter granted to the original colonists by Charles the Second, of England.

The sail boat Ohio, with seven persons on board, was upset above Dry Dock, New York, on Sunday afternoon, and four were drowned.

Among the efforts made to draw a full audience to the theatre at Mobile, on the production of a new piece, it was announced in the bills of the day that the author would address the house at the conclusion of the piece.

The sloop Algeline, Canuet, while lying at anchor in Broad River, was struck with lightning, which run down the mast, shivering the same and all the blocks attached.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of New Brunswick, recently chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey, on Wednesday last had their election for officers of that Institution. James F. Randolph, Esq. was chosen President, and Linus Carman, Cashier.—This Institution will go into operation sometime in July.

The Savannah Georgian publishes an extract of a letter from Columbus, in Georgia, in which it is said that the cholera is raging within thirty-five miles of that place, and in the short space of a week had destroyed eight persons in one family. It was, however, abating.

It is stated that the cholera had made its appearance in Mississippi, also, within a mile of Port Gibson. On one plantation there had been forty-two cases and six deaths. There had been one or two cases in the town of Port Gibson, but no deaths.

Letters from Texas, announcing the death of Mr. Thomas Willet McQueen, formerly of New Orleans, have been received at Mobile. He died at Baxar, on the 23d of March, from wounds received in a rencontre with the Waco Indians, and from fatigue in the agency of Colonel Austin. He was a native of Middletown, New Jersey.

A letter from Louisville, 29th ult. states that the Cholera is very bad on the river. A boat from New Orleans, arrived on the day previous, having lost 17 of her passengers, 8 of them cabin.

The captain of the steamboat Henry Clay, arrived at New Orleans from Cincinnati, reports that the cholera had broke out on board the steam boat Philadelphia. She landed a detachment of U. S. troops at Montgomery's Point on Sunday morning, the 20th of April, the commanding officer of which stated, that six of his corps had been attacked with the disease, one of whom had died; two others were supposed to be dangerous.

There had been a few cases among the passengers of the boat, one of whom had died.

We regret to learn that Col. Crockett, while on a visit to Camden on Tuesday, lost his pocket book containing about $120. As one note was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown for $100, a broken bank, it can be of little use to the finder, who is invited by an advertisement to send it out on to the Col. at Washington, and keep the current money for his trouble.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Portland Advertiser's Washington correspondent, on the 4th inst. indulges in the following good natured strain:—

"Looking on, as a spectator of men and things, I am amused as well as interested. Forsyth ceases to appeal to the People, the People, the dear People. He attacks the cities, and the men in the cities—but soon he must cease this song, for the yeomanry of Virginia have come, and are coming. Benton is dumb, as dumb as a fish. Virginians now get no praise from him—and what a pity that she has lost such an eulogist! *Per Contra,* Clay pricks up his ears, and is as frisky as a colt. Calhoun's hawk eye is brighter and brighter. Even Webster has caught the inspiration, and seems to be as "calm as a summer's morning," as Frelinghuysen has it. Clayton, cracks his jokes now by the wholesale. Preston is full of Poetry, and seeks but an opportunity to show his rainbow after the shower. Porter, the good-hearted and eloquent son of Erin, has more anecdotes than ever in his laughing face. Leigh sits in his Senatorial chair as an estate in fee. Southard thinks, I dare say, 'my colleague and I will just row your instructing members of the Legislature, up the Salt River." You never saw a happier set of men than these Senators on our side. Grundy, the Felix, with his good humored face don't know what to make of them. Hill drives his horse-racing pen with steam power now, as if he had not written enough to *enlighten* the People. Wright thinks the People are a strange People to be deserting "the Hero" in these times after having carried him over so many rockier roads, with more sins than this upon his shoulders. Wilkins is prepared for either fortune—and his colleague, M'Kean, is in the dark, Anti-Van at any rate."

From the Boston Transcript.

A Letter from Lawrie Todd.—We have the pleasure of presenting our readers to-day with an admirable letter from our worthy friend Grant Thorburn.—The occasion of the letter is a short paragraph, which appeared in the Transcript of the 26th ult. in which allusion was made to the difference in the wordly circumstances of Mr. Thorburn, at the present time, when we look at him as the wealthy importer of foreign luxuries, and in the days of his youth, when love beguiled the hours of labor, which industry and economy protracted until midnight. We assure our excellent correspondent that we should be often induced to say things "comical or quizzical," (but never "*satirical,*" be that far from us) touching the events of his life, if we thought it would draw from him so interesting an epistle as the following. We know not which most to admire—its placid current of good humor—the delicate satire—or the admirable lesson of prudence and economy it conveys.

New-York, 1st May, 1834.

Respected Friend: I observed in one of your late Transcripts, a small paragraph which I think is either comical, quizzical—or, may be, somewhat satirical; be that as it may there is some sense and some nonsense in it. You say as much as if I had been dashing about London, and spending money like some of your *daft* young dandies, who ride tandem, smoke cigars, and drink Champaigne, whereby they will spend as much at one sitting down, as their grandfathers used to do seventy years ago, in the support of a wife and two children for a whole twelvemonth; but you will observe those young chaps never earned a cent in their lives; they know not the value of money: it was their fathers who earned, and they spend, but I have wrought hard for the last fifty years of my life, from six in the morning till nine at night, and therefore I have learnt to calculate the value of a dollar. Besides, in all matters of *siller* spending, a Scotchman always *looks* before he *leaps.* I travelled through Scotland and England four months and twelve days, and slept only four nights in hotels. I experienced the same kind hospitality in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburg, &c. as if I had been in Boston. I met some of our young Yankees, to be sure, throwing away their money like dirt—living in a first rate hotel in Regent street—paying a guinea a day for board, six shillings for a bottle of wine, and then treating a set of fellows (who were as great fools as themselves) with this same costly wine. I thought with myself that if *my whistle* had cost as much, it would have spoiled all the pleasure of my journey. To be sure, I bought some costly plants, but them I nursed at sea and landed them safely in our Green House, and hope, ere long, they will bear a hundred fold; and with regard to vases and ornaments, I ever think that one hundred dollars laid out in ornamenting the store, will pay a better *interest* to a man in business, than were he to buy a gold watch, chain, key and seals, silver teapots, &c. You then advert to one of the most delightful of all the scenes of *my pleasures of memory.* Most willingly would I again endure the toil, with its *attendant reward.* On the whole, I think the time and money well spent. I was only forty-five days in crossing the Atlantic twice. I saw much of men and manners, from the table of the noblemen down to the lunch of the fish-women in the cellars of Billingsgate, of which I may say more hereafter. In the meantime, I remain yours,

Grant Thorburn.

Casper Hauser.—An entire new aspect is given to the circumstances connected with the death of this singular personage, by a letter written from Ansbach, Hauser's residence, by the Chevalier de Lang, to the editor of the Leipzig Literary Gazette. The details of the writer are so curious, that we deem them worthy of an insertion.

Anspach, the 3d January, 1834.

* * * * You know that Casper Hauser was living here with a schoolmaster, under whose care he had been placed. He returned home on the 14th December last, towards evening, wounded in the breast, of which wound he died on the 17th of the same month. According to his own saying, he had been invited by a stranger (in the midst of a violent tempest of wind and rain) to take a walk in the garden of the castle, where, near the monument erected to the memory of Uz,* this unknown person ... which wounded him in the breast.

The judicial inquiry which has just taken place proves that all his declarations are false. Until now, no one has been able to discover the least trace of this stranger whom Caspar describes as wearing moustaches and whiskers, tall, wrapped up in a blue mantle, and with spurs on. The witnesses examined, affirm under oath, that they saw Hauser (who in fact went out at the hour he did, contrary to the restrictions which had been imposed on him) enter the garden of the castle alone and walked towards the monument without being accompanied by any one, they saw him afterwards return, no person pursuing him. Besides, at the place where the monument is erected, the ground was covered with snow, and here and there the print of Hauser's footsteps were only perceptible. The purse which Hauser said was presented to him, was found there, but with it, a letter, the writing in which, and it is now said, the contents betraying extreme ignorance, leave the strongest reasons to presume, they proceeded from Hauser himself. In it, among other things, it is said that *they would not kill Hauser and that he would know better than any one who was the stranger and who sent him.* The wound after scratching the pericardium, enters the stomach, passes through its whole length till it is lost in the liver, which is of a larger size than usual, appears to show that it was inflicted by himself, and render it improbable that it was struck by the vigorous hand of an assassin standing in front of him, who could not have given his weapon such a direction. In considering what could have induced Hauser to commit an act of this kind, two conjectures present themselves. It is possible that as formerly at Nuremberg, he wanted to interest and mystify the public by another story of a pretended attempt at assassination, and that he had given the instrument he used a wrong direction. It is possible, too, that the reproaches of his conscience on his culpable impostures, have driven him at last to this desperate step. The examination of his corpse, which shows that his physical organization was perfect, also forbids the belief in his long captivity in a dungeon deprived of all liberty of motion. Marks of inoculation have too been discovered on his body.

What are we to conclude from this? This Caspar Hauser has always acted like a mischievous boy, lying, lazy, and indocile. Ridiculous attempts have been made to prove that he was the last shoot of the elder branch, now extinct, of the Counts of Tattenbach—then again, that he was a son of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, from whom he was taken away by stealth, she being assured that the child of which she had been delivered was dead. It is thus that his stupidity has been worked upon and his imagination perverted by forcing him to believe that he was the son of a prince, or at least of a count. According to my belief, it is very probable that this phenomenon is no one else that the Merry Andrew of some one of those troops of mendicants which abound in Lower Bavaria, and that his parents had taken him with them on a pilgrimage to Alten-Ettengen, where he was to exhibit himself at one time as a cripple, at another as a simpleton, then when a wager had been made, he was to surprise the public by marks of good sense, or some other unexpected talent. Such as for instance, the cripple leaping with agility on a horse, and then managing the animal like a good rider. In support of this opinion, are the facts of his appearance at Nuremberg in the garb of a mendicant, his vulgar dialect, common in those parts of Bavaria, the rosary he had about him with the prayers printed and addressed to Our Lady of Alten-Ettingen; then again his dexterity in riding which immediately struck the good citizens of Nuremberg. And I conclude that Casper Hauser left his troupe of Bavarian mendicants and began to practice at Nuremberg on his own account, his talents for deception and mystification. I authorise you, sir, to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, and to publish it with or without my signature.

LANG.

* A lyric poet born at Anspach in 1720, died in 1796. The society of "the Friends of the Arts" erected to his memory this monument surmounted with a colossal bust.

*A novel occurrence.*—In looking at the caption of the Yeoman's Gazette, we observe that it is *Edited by the Publisher, Published by the Printer, and Printed by the Editor* and we suppose that the *owner* of the concern chops up the wood and settles the accounts for the proprietor. There is no want certainly of harmony in such a *trio.*

Recipe for making a short Passage.—Honest David Crockett's motto reminds us of a recipe for making a quick passage across the Atlantic, given by an old ship-master of this city some years since, who had always been remarkable for making short passages. Whether his vessel was in ballast, or deeply laden, a clump or a fast sailer, he always brought the latest intelligence from the port he sailed from. A friend asked him one day, how it happened that he always made such short passages? The answer was "Why, always on leaving port, I get my ship's head in the right direction as soon as possible, and then—*let her go.*—*Boston Jour.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Latest from England.

By the British ship Nimrod, Capt. Atkins, arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening, Liverpool and London papers have been received, a few days later than we furnished by previous arrivals. The leading items of news we subjoin.

A brig laden with 2300 muskets, 200 barrels cartridges, 180 large barrels powder, and a quantity of shoes, for the service of Don Carlos, was captured on the 17th April, and carried into Vigo.

From the quarterly account of the revenue of Great Britain, ending on the 5th April, it appears that there is a very considerable increase in the national revenue; comparing the quarter just ended, with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase of 384,187*l.*: there is also an increase on the year of 34,033*l.*

The Liverpool Courier of the 9th, says, "The Spanish Government has taken the bold step of interfering in the Portuguese contest, and a strong military force has, there is every reason to believe, already crossed the frontier. These troops, it is said, are to form three divisions—the first to consist of two separate columns, to advance by the north of the Duoro; the first column by Verim, upon Chaves; the second from Alcanices through Braganza, for Villa Real. The second division, from Cuidad Rodrigo, will advance upon Foscoa, and all unite at or near Viseu and Lamego. While the third division from Bajos, leaving Elvas, will at once push for Avis, in the Alemtejo, ready to co-operate from Bardo de Sa, or any troops that may be sent across the Tagus. The military interference of Spain will, it is expected, answer a two-fold purpose—put a speedier end to the unnatural contest in Portugal, and counteract the designs of Don Carlos, and thus eventually restore tranquillity to Spain.

The same papers speaking of the rejection in the French chamber of Deputies respecting the amount due our Government, remarks,—" It will now be the task, and not an easy one, of the French ministry, to render the unexpected decision of the Chamber as palatable as possible to the United States, and endeavor to avert any measure of an unpleasant nature, which it is possible in the altered position of the two countries, the Cabinet at Washington may think proper to adopt; and to effect this object satisfactorily to both parties, will require all the diplomatic skill of the French politicians."

On the first of June a very important reduction is to take place in the tonnage duty in the port of London, and it is calculated that on that day, the duty will be reduced from about 48,000*l.* to 8,000 per annum, the original debt being nearly all paid off, and the harbor and port of London service, under the management of the Corporation, requiring no more than 8,000*l.* a year, to defray the expenditure under that head of taxation.

Late advices from Canton mention that a war of succession has broken out in Cochin China. The contest lies between the present King, Ming-ming, who is a usurper and murderer, and the second grandson of the former King. Ming-ming appears to be cordially hated by a great portion of the people. On the 19th July, the second grandson proclaimed himself king of the large district called Nung-nae. Six provinces in succession submitted to him.

It is reported, says the Canton Register of Jan. 14th, that the Siamese have sent troops to assist, and it was intended to attack immediately the royal residence Foochun. In the mean time, Ming-ming had ordered upwards of fifty ships of war to be got ready, and about four thousand troops to collect at Ma-la. No engagement had taken place. It is said that Nungnae's soldiers are veterans, and his supplies abundant; that high and low are of one mind; that he has formed alliances with powerful neighbors; that the passes are all well secured, and that warfare and calamity will be the necessary result, for no one knows how long a period. Although the affair is still at a distance from China, ships with a fair wind can sail 2000 le in a day and a night; and, morever, the accomplices of Le-weleang, the late rebel who has. been seized, are lurking about among the hills and valleys. It is impossible to foretel how things will turn out. The frontiers between China and these foreigners should be guarded with care. Here ends our farthing chronicle. We hear that the Governor of Canton has sent 2000 men to the help of Ming-ming.

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker. 41 S. Third st.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 12, 1834.

| | Redeemable. | Amt P'd. | Offered. | Asked. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Loans.** | | | | | |
| U. States 5 per cts | 1835 | 100 | 100 | 101 | Int. p'd quarterly, &c. only refers to the gov't stocks. |
| do | 1834 | 100 | 101 | 102 | |
| Pennsylv'a 5 per cts 1837 & | 1839 | 100 | 102 | 104 | |
| 1840 & | 1841 | 100 | 10- | 105 | state stocks.) |
| | 1846 | 100 | 100 | 105 | |
| | 1850 | 100 | 105 | 107 | Half yearly. 1 Feb. 1 Aug. |
| 1853 & | 1854 | 100 | 106 | 108 | |
| 1856 & | 1858 | 100 | 106½ | 109 | |
| | 1860 | 100 | 107 | 110 | |
| Philadel'a 6 per cts | 1840 | 100 | 108 | 110 | |
| | 1846 | 100 | 110 | 112 | |
| 1852 & | 1853 | 100 | 111 | 11- | |
| Philadelp'a 5 per cts 1836 & | 1839 | 100 | 102 | 104 | |
| 1840 & | 1843 | 100 | 102½ | 104½ | |
| 1845 & | 1846 | 100 | 102 | 105 | |
| 1848 & | 1850 | 100 | 103½ | 105½ | (City & Ohio Loans.) |
| 1851 & | 1852 | 100 | 104 | 106 | |
| 1853 & | 1854 | 100 | 104½ | 106½ | Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July |
| 1855 & | 1856 | 100 | 105 | 107 | |
| 1857 & | 1858 | 100 | 105½ | 107½ | |
| 1859 & | 1860 | 100 | 106 | 108 | |
| 1861 & | 1862 | 100 | 107 | 109 | |
| | 1863 | 100 | 108 | 110 | |
| Union Can. 6 per cents hf.conv. | 1836 | 100 | 93 | 96 | Quarterly 16 Jan 16 Apl 16 July 16 Oct |
| all do | 1836 | 100 | 95 | 99 | |
| do | 1840 | 100 | 96 | 100 | |
| Chesapeake & Del. Canal sixes | 1837 | 100 | 99 | 99 | Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July |
| | 1840 | 100 | 98 | 100 | |
| Schl. Nav. 6s conv. | 1840 | 100 | 100 | 105 | Quarterly 1 Mar 1 June 1 Sep 1 Dec |
| do 5½s not conv. | 1837 | 100 | 99 | 100 | |
| do 5s do | 1845 | 100 | 98 | 100 | |
| do 5s do | 1850 | 100 | 99 | 100 | |
| do 5s do | 1855 | 100 | 99 | 100 | |
| Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes 1834 a | 1836 | 100 | 100 | 101 | Quarterly 1 Jan 1 April 1 July 1 Oct |
| 1835 a | 1840 | 100 | 100 | 101 | |
| Do. fives | 1840 | 100 | — | 95 | |
| Del. & Hud. Canal sixes | 1838 | 100 | — | 100 | Half yearly April & Oct |
| Masonic sixes | | 100 | 106 | 110 | Half yearly 1 January 1 July |
| do fives | | 100 | 100 | 102 | |
| Franklin Institute fives | | 100 | 85 | 90 | |
| Philad. Ger. & Nor. Rail-road 6's | 1843 | 100 | — | 98 | Half yearly 1 May 1 Nov. |
| Newcastle & Fren. Rail-road 5½ s. | 1853 | 100 | 9- | 100 | |
| Danville and Pottsville Rail-road 5's | 1861 | 100 | 97 | 110 | |
| **Banks.** | | | | | Last 6 mo's div. |
| Bank of the United States | | 100 | 105½ | 107½ | 6 Jan. 3½ per ct |
| Bank of North America | | 400 | 440 | 445 | 6 Jan. 3 do |
| Bank of Pennsylvania | | 400 | 510 | 520 | 1 Jan. 3½ do |
| Philadelphia bank | | 100 | 101 | 103 | 5 May none |
| Farmers & Mechanics | | 50 | 63½ | 65 | 5 May 4 per ct. |
| Commercial bank | | 50 | 61 | 63 | 5 May 4 do |
| Mechanics bank | | 33 | 46 | 46½ | 5 May 5½ do |
| Schuylkill bank | | 50 | 56 | 57 | 5 May 3½ do |
| Girard bank | | 50 | 56 | 56½ | 5 May 3 do |
| Western bank | | 50 | 53 | 54 | 5 May none |
| Bank of the N. Liberties | | 35 | 49 | 52 | 5 May 6 per ct. |
| Manufacturers & Mech's | | 50 | 56 | 60 | 5 May 3 do |
| Kensington bank | | 40 | 65 | 70 | 5 May 5 do |
| Bank of Penn township | | 50 | 68 | 72 | 5 May 5 do |
| Southwark bank | | 50 | 72 | 75 | 5 May 5 do |
| Moyamensing bank | | 25 | 30 | 33 | 6 May 2½ do |
| Bank of Germantown | | 50 | 57 | 60 | 5 May 4 do |
| Bank of Doylestown | | 15 | 18 | 20 | 5 May 4 do |
| Farmers bank, Bucks co. | | 15 | 18 | 20 | 5 May 4 do |
| Miners bank of Pottsville | | 30 | 40 | 45 | 6 May none |
| State bank at Camden | | 30 | 45 | 50 | 4 Ap 2 per ct. |
| Trenton banking Co. | | 30 | 38 | 41 | 6 Jan. 4 do |
| Commercial bk Cincinnati | | 100 | 93 | 94 | 6 Jan. 4 do |
| N.Orleans Canal & bkg co | | 100 | 104 | 105 | Dec 4 do |
| Merch. & Man. Pittsb'g | | 50 | 51 | 54 | 6 May 3 do |
| Bank of Louisville | | 100 | 95 | 98 | New |
| Union Bank, Tennessee | | 50 | 50 | 52 | Jan. 8 per ct |
| **Insurance Comp's.** | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | 400 | 580 | 600 | 1 Feb. 5 do |
| North America | | 10 | 13 | 14 | 13 Jan. 3 do |
| Union | | 60 | 66 | 70 | 6 Jan. 5 do |
| Marine | | 60 | 73 | 77 | 6 Jan. 5 per ct. |
| Atlantic | | 60 | 60 | 61 | 6 do none do |
| American | | 25 | 28½ | 29½ | 6 do 5 per ct. |
| Pennsylvania Life | | 50 | 57 | 58 | 6 do 3 do |
| Philadelphia | | 50 | 75 | 81 | 8 Dec 6 do |
| Phœnix | | 50 | 85 | 94 | 2 Dec 4 do |
| Delaware | | 40 | 46 | 50 | 2 Dec 5 do |
| United States | | 25 | 68 | 70 | 3 do 12 do |
| Pennsylvania Fire | | 50 | 60 | 65 | 3 Mar 5 do |
| American Fire | | 100 | 133 | 138 | 7 Ap 4 do |
| Franklin Fire | | 50 | 50 | 60 | 7 Ap 4 do |
| County Fire | | 50 | 52 | 56 | 6 Jan. 6 do |
| **Canals.** | | | | | |
| Union Canal, Old stock | | 200 | 175 | 185 | None |
| do. New stock | | 200 | 180 | 19- | 10 Ap 3 per ct. |
| Chesapeake & Del. Canal | | 200 | 90 | 90 | None |
| Schuylkill Navigation | | 50 | 95 | 102 | 2 Feb. 5 do |
| Lehigh Coal and Nav. | | 50 | 68 | 64 | 6 Jan. 3 do |
| West Philad. canal | | | | | New |
| Del. and Raritan canal | | 100 | 134 | 136 | 1 Jan 3 do |
| Del. and Hudson canal | | 100 | 82 | 84 | 2 Dec 3½ do |
| Morris Canal | | 100 | 65 | 70 | None |
| Trenton Delaware Falls | | 50 | — | 40 | New |
| Louisv. & Portland canal | | 100 | 95 | 100 | 1 Jan. 6 do |
| **Rail Roads.** | | | | | |
| Camden and Amboy | | 100 | 134 | 136 | 1 Jan 3 per ct. |
| Newcastle and Fr'chtown | | 25 | 26½ | 30 | 1 Jan 2 do |
| Phil. Germ. & Norristown | | 50 | 50 | 55 | 22Oct 60 cts.p.s. |
| Westchester | | 50 | 40 | 45 | 1 Jan 3 per ct. |
| Danville and Pottsville | | 50 | | 50 | New |
| N. Liberties and Penn T. | | 25 | 25 | 30 | New |
| Philadelphia and Trenton | | 50 | 50 | 75 | New |
| **Turnpikes.** | | | | | |
| Philad. and Lancaster | | 300 | 150 | 160 | 13 Jan $5 per sh |
| Germ. and Perkiomen | | 100 | 40 | 45 | 5 May 2 per ct. |
| Ches. Hill & Springhouse | | 100 | 75 | 85 | 5 May 1½ do |
| Chelten. & Willowgrove | | 100 | 75 | 85 | 5 May 2 do |
| Frankford and Bristol | | 100 | 40 | 45 | 5 May 2 do |
| Ridge | | 100 | | 10 | none |
| Manayunk and Flatrock | | 25 | 18 | 22 | 8 May 3 per ct. |
| **Bridges.** | | | | | |
| Schuylkill Permanent | | 10 | 11½ | 13 | 7 Jan. 7 per ct |
| Lancaster and Schuylkill | | 50 | 13 | 20 | None |
| Schuylkill Falls | | 100 | 100 | 103 | 2 Jan. 6 do |
| Schuylkill at Manayunk | | 50 | 50 | 55 | New |
| Schuylkill at Flatrock | | 50 | unc. | | None |
| Schuylkill at Norristown | | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 Dec. 3 per ct |
| Delaware bridge, Trenton | | 100 | 130 | 135 | 7 Ap $1 50 pr sh |
| do do Easton | | 100 | 220 | 230 | 7 Ap $7 50 pr sh |
| **Miscellaneous.** | | | | | |
| North American coal co. | | 25 | 12 | 13 | 10 Jan. 8 per ct |
| N. Y. Ctz. line steamboat | | 100 | 25 | 30 | Sept 10 per ct |
| do Peoples' line do | | 25 | 8 | 8 | New |
| Chesnut Street Theatre | | 500 | 300 | 350 | 10 Jan $30 pr sh |
| Arch Street do | | 500 | 200 | 250 | None |
| Walnut Street do | | 275 | 230 | 250 | Mar. $12 per sh |
| Philadelphia Arcade | | 100 | 45 | 50 | 14 Oct. $4 pr sh |
| Philadelphia Exchange | | 100 | 70 | 75 | New |

## Philadelphia Prices Current.

## RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

## SALES OF STOCK

At the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board, May 13.


# ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 17, 1834.

*Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.*


### To our Subscribers in New York.

Mr. Courter Goodwin, in the New York post office, has been appointed agent, to receive subscriptions and monies on account of the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Thomas H. Jackson, 423 Pearl street, is the agent for Atkinson's Casket, in the city of New York.

☞ Our subscribers in Louisville, Ky. are requested to pay their arrearages to Mr. J. M. Campbell, our duly authorised agent at that place.

*** Our subscribers in Nashville, Tenn., will oblige us, by handing to Mr. C. C. Norvell, the sums they respectively owe for this paper.

The boys of the city and county, from ten to sixteen years of age, have a delightful festival every Sunday afternoon, in New street between Third and Fourth. They assemble in large numbers, fight and pelt each other with brick-bats and clubs, in the most amusing manner possible, and generally without being disturbed by the unwelcome presence of any peace officer. On Sunday, it is true, some of the neighbours interfered to spoil the sport, and a few of the urchins were captured, but as such conduct is a decided encroachment on the duties of the constable of the ward, they will probably not be so officious again. A general invitation is therefore extended to idle and mischievous boys, to be present on next Sunday.

We mentioned last week that the Savings Institution of Maryland, which failed some days since, was conducted on a plan essentially different from that which governs the Savings Banks of this city. In Baltimore there are two incorporations of this general character. The Savings Bank, which has been established twelve or fourteen years, and which receives the surplus earnings of the industrious—lends the aggregate upon pledges of stock and real property, at about half its market value—manages the concern without charge, and divides the interest received, after payment of necessary expenses, among the depositors. This Bank has never lost a dollar of its loans on account of insufficient security. The other class are called "*Institutions*," and as we learn from the Baltimore Patriot, are conducted upon a plan very similar to that of Banks in general, or Banks of issue—with the exception that the capital stock of the former is made up of "weekly deposites," and that they are restricted by their act of incorporation from issuing notes. When prudently conducted, the most assailable point of these institutions, has been found to come from the large amount of 5 per cent. deposites thrown into them in prosperous times, and suddenly withdrawn in periods of distress and excitement. These deposites cannot be suffered to lie idle; they must be loaned out just as necessarily and as closely as the capital. Hence however well conducted in other respects, if the depositors make a general rush and demand payment, it is evident, that if the amount of the 5 per cent. deposites be large in proportion to that of the permanent stock, or "weekly," the institution may for a time, be placed in great difficulty. In the case of the Maryland Savings Institution, which had upwards of half a million of these 5 per cent deposites, it has resulted in a suspension; and it will have to collect the amount from its debtors before it can restore it to its creditors.

### PATENTS.

The present age, with great propriety, may be called the age of inventions, and the American nation, a nation of inventors. The prolific brain of our people may fairly set at defiance the inventive power of the whole world. In regard to the number of our new inventions we stand far beyond all competition. In November last, no less than sixty-seven patents were issued from the office at Washington, and this number we are assured, is not greater than the number usually issued every month. Among the latest patents are the following:—"For preparing blood for refining sugar;" "for a cooking and house-warming apparatus;" "for a machine for cutting vegetables for fodder;" "for a machine for exterminating bed bugs by steam;" "for machinery for making window sash;" "for an improvement in the mode of producing artificial light;" "for *straps for pantaloons*," &c. &c.

COMMUNICATION.

### DICKINSON COLLEGE.

*Mr. Editor*,—On visiting Carlisle, I was much gratified at the striking improvements making to this Institution. I found the grounds in front of the College had been levelled, and handsome walks were laid out, and on the front a handsome pallisade fence with stone basement and iron gates. The east and west lines of the grounds are to be enclosed with the same description of fence. Above 400 trees of various descriptions have been tastefully planted, and the buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and every thing looks as if this valuable institution would soon be re-opened. I found a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held last week, and the College is to be opened on the 10th day of September next, and the necessary preparatory steps have been taken. The state legislature has made such alterations in the original charter as the present Board of Trustees desired; the agents of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences reported that they had got subscribed to the fund for endowing professorships, about $50,000; and they have gone on the same business to endeavour to obtain the balance of $100,000, or $50,000 additional subscriptions. This institution appears to have got an impulse by being an appendage to a christian church, which all legislative enactments have failed hitherto to impart; and as the benefits of this seminary are acceptable to every denomination, and purely literary, all may rejoice in its future success.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

To the above we may add, that the Trustees of the College, in their choice of professors, have been careful to fill the several chairs, with gentlemen possessing superior qualifications. The Rev. John P. Durbin, of New York, has been chosen President of the Faculty. A new department for the instruction of law pupils, has been opened, and placed under the charge of the Hon. John Reed. It will no doubt prove eminently successful, and we cannot hesitate to believe that the institution, under the care of its present energetic Trustees, and the Faculty whom they have chosen, will soon obtain a high literary character, and become one of the brightest ornaments of the state.—*Ed.*

Work on Poland.—The Boston Patriot states that Mr. Szymanski, a Polish gentleman of that city, is about to publish a translation from the German of a work, entitled "Poland under the dominion of Russia," written by an officer in the Imperial Russian body guard of the Grand Duke Constantine, and embracing very full and animated details of the condition of Poland, at the period just preceding the late Revolution. It is the intention of Mr. Szymanski to accompany the work with such explanatory annotations as may be required, and with a treatise on the views and policy of the Court of St. Petersburg, as they relate to the welfare and the hopes of his own gallant and unfortunate countrymen. We cannot doubt, that the publication will be welcomed with much interest by American readers.

The Bible.—We have been favored with a copy of a discourse delivered by Dr. G. B. Perry, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Spruce street, before the young men of the Philadelphia Institute, March 16th. It forms a neat 18 mo. 30 pp. The discourse of the learned clergyman, which is based on the text of Solomon—"For the commandment is a lamp; and the law is light; and reproofs of instruction are the way of life:" is an eloquent, sound, and practical dissertation on the value of the Bible, as a guide for youth.

The little book has been published by a committee of the Institution before whom it was delivered, and may be obtained at the Baptist Tract Depository, 21 south Fourth street.

### The Fireman's Dog.

We remember having noticed some time since, in a London paper, an account of a dog in London, who manifested much partiality for firemen, and invariably was present at all fires. His name was Tyke; and his customary home was in one of the recesses of Blackfriar's Bridge. He died last summer from injuries received by being thrown into the Thames, by some miscreant, in sheer wantonness of mischief. Another dog, of a character somewhat similar, is spoken of in a late London paper.

"A successor to Tyke has started up in a dog which has attached itself to the firemen of the London United Establishment, and which, from the circumstances under which he came to them, has been not unaptly named "Chance" He first presented himself at the Watling-st stationhouse, and was then in a half-starved condition; and although repeatedly driven away he constantly returned. The men at last took compassion on him, and admitted him as one of their body. Like his predecessor, his affection appears to be general, and he will, without any apparent cause, change his abode from one to another of the different stations of the establishment. He is extremely eager to follow the men to a fire; and no sooner hears the noise of the drawing out of an engine than he displays uncommon anxiety to follow it, though, from the dangerous manner in which he rushes into the thick blaze of a fire, the men always secure him in the cellar if possible before starting. He takes no notice of the men or engines belonging to any of the other offices. When once he gets to a fire, he will, as soon as the fire-plug is raised, rush into the gut of water, and appears to luxuriate in rolling himself about in it. He will then go and take his stand as near as possible to the flank of one of the engines, and if a means of access to the burning building presents itself, he will rush in and mount upward fearless of the flames. In several instances he has been punished smartly for his temerity, but seems not at all to mind it.

"At a fire in Bow-lane, after an upper floor was wholly consumed with the exception of the joists, he amused himself by hopping from joist to joist while the fire was raging all round him. At last he missed his footing and fell into the cellar, whence he was rescued with considerable difficulty. At another time, when one of the firemen had a torch, he made a snap at the blaze, and burnt his mouth and face severely. A few months back the men procured him a brass collar, on which the following distich was engraved:—

"Stop me not, but let me jog,
For I am the fire establishment dog."

Shortly after, at a fire in Spitalfields, the dog was lost, and is supposed to have been stolen; for, on his return, about three weeks afterwards, he was in a lean condition, and the collar was missing. He is a large dog, somewhat between the black-tanned terrier and the pointer breed. The firemen, as may be supposed under the circumstances, are much attached to him."

Two or three years since a dog belonging to a member of the Resolution Hose Company, manifested a similar partiality for firemen, and usually accompanied his master to fires. We have also heard of a dog whose attachment to the Niagara Hose Company, is not a little singular and extraordinary. It is said, that on hearing an alarm of fire, he immediately hastens to the Hose house, and barks furiously until the arrival of a member. He has been known to seize the rope with his mouth, and attempt to assist in dragging the carriage to a fire.

The Treaty with France.—It appears that the French Chamber of Deputies have rejected the bill, authorizing the appropriation of 25,000,000 francs, for the payment of claims for indemnity, preferred by the Government of the United States. It is well known, that a convention was concluded with the Government of France, on the 4th of July, 1831, by which that Government bound itself to the payment of this amount to ours, while the government of the United States, on the other hand, engaged to pay 1,500,000 francs, to satisfy the claims of French citizens. By the second article of that convention, the sum due to the United States, was to be paid in six annual instalments, of which the first became payable on the 2d of February, 1833. The stipulations contained in the convention, on the part of the United States, were ratified by an act of Congress of July 13th, 1832; and authority was given to the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the several instalments to be received as they became due, in such manner as he might deem most eligible. A bill was drawn by that officer, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, and presented for payment on the 23d of March, 1833; the circumstances of the nonpayment, and protest of which are fresh in the recollection of our readers. Shortly after a communication was made to the French Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that provision should be made for carrying the convention into effect. Nothing, however, was done at the last year's session of that body, and the subject has not been considered, until their present meeting, when the convention appears to have been treated as a nullity by the Chamber of Deputies. The appropriation must have been opposed more, in consequence of an imperfect knowledge of the subject, than from any rational conviction of its impropriety. Under the convention, French wines have been sometime admitted into our ports at reduced rates of duties; while, on the part of the French Government, no step, whatever, towards a fulfilment of their stipulations, appears to have been taken, for more than two years after the convention was concluded.—*Adv.*

Murder.—A most dreadful homicide was committed yesterday morning about ten, in Mignonne street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, under circumstances of the most melancholy description. A rabit, the property of Mrs. Patrick, residing in the Main street, near Mignonne street, which escaped from her house, and ran through the street, was caught by a carter named Toussaint Payette dit St. Amour. St. Amour had the rabbit in his arms when Mrs. Patrick came up to him; after some words she seized the rabbit and went towards her house, into which she was followed by St. Amour, who is represented as having been somewhat intoxicated. There an altercation took place between them, during which the woman received a blow. Mr. Thomas Goodman, a teacher of dancing, brother to Mrs. Patrick, having heard that his sister had been struck, became very indignant, and in order to take St. Amour to the police office, for the assault, Mr. Goodman ran across the marshy fields on the right of the St. Lawrence Maine street, towards the *Cote a Barron*, to the residence of Mrs. Cadieux, where he borrowed a double-barrelled gun, with which he repaired to Mignonne street, where St. Amour still remained. He then summoned the latter to accompany him, and threatened him with violence if he resisted. St Amour was going along very peaceably, when a by-stander, named Louis Boucher, a stone mason, called out to St. Amour not to go with Mr. Goodman, as he was not a constable, and had no warrant to arrest him. Goodman then drew back a few paces, presented his gun, fired, shot St. Amour in the head near the left ear, in the temple and over the face, and wounded Boucher in the left arm with the same discharge. The unfortunate man lingered till 11 o'clock, when, notwithstanding the exertions of Drs. Nelson and Bruneau he expired. It is said that thirty-one duck shot were extracted from his head. Boucher's wound is not dangerous; in fact he was walking about yesterday.—Several shot were also extracted from his wound. A coroner's Jury was called, who brought in a verdict of "wilful murder, from a gun-shot wound." Goodman, who was recently married, is now confined in prison and will be brought to trial in September next. He has hitherto passed for a quiet, inoffensive individual.—*Montreal Gazette.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor—I am surprised at some of your correspondents, when they say the locusts of our country are so destructive, when, in reality, they are perfectly innocent. Now why alarm, and occasion uneasiness, where no danger exist? I have watched their progress three different times, say in the years 1783, 1800, and 1817; and I never could perceive that they done any injury whatever, excepting when the female deposites her eggs in the branches of the fruit trees, by her making a deep and wide furrow for that purpose, which leaves the branch weak and tender, and is apt to break with the wafting of the wind. I am one of those, that believe they were formed by the Almighty, for a wise and useful purpose; for all his works are such. I, indeed, hail the coming of these wonderful insects with much pleasure; for, by their perforating the earth, mellowing and pulverising the ground, it has the effect of being agreeable to vegetation; for their resurrection is sure to produce plentiful crops, and a rich repast for the feathered tribe.

I remain, with respect, your friend

G. De B.

### From our Washington Correspondent.

*Washington, May, 14, 1834.*

Mr. Atkinson: My last letter had not got more than half way to your printing office when the Senate took a vote on the Presidential Protest, which must forever remain as a rebuke on the conduct of the President, and pass down to the latest posterity among the fading laurels of the once most popular administration our country ever saw; now alas brought down from its high estate, soon to feel that *distress* which it has so wantonly inflicted upon the people.

The Senate proceeded on Wednesday to the consideration of the special order, being the President's Protest, and after some amendments the following resolutions were passed by a vote of 27 to 16!!

Resolved, That the Protest communicated by the President on the 17th of April, asserts powers belonging to the President, which are inconsistent with the just authority of the two houses of Congress, and inconsistent with the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while the Senate is, and ever will be, ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications, as the constitution and laws, and the usual course of business authorise him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognise any right in him to make a formal Protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be unconstitutional and illegal, and requesting the Senate to enter such Protest on its journals.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Protest is a breach of the Privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered upon the Journal.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has no right to send a Protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

Could any thing be more merited? could any thing be more severe? the annals of our country's legislation convey no rebuke that can equal this. The Senate will receive the everlasting tribute of gratitude for this manly defence of their constitutional rights; the Protest will make rather an awkward figure in the pages of the historian.

In the House on Wednesday, the engrossed bill, to extend the time to carry into effect the convention with France, being under consideration, after some debate on the propriety of so extending it, Mr. Archer stated that information had been received, that the Chamber of Deputies, had refused their assent to a bill introduced by the French Government, making appropriations to carry into effect the payment of indemnity to be awarded to the claims of those to be adjudicated! Here is presented a very singular state of things. A treaty solemnly ratified is refused to be carried into effect! To what is this owning? It is attributed here to the fact that Mr. Rives, the negociation wrote a boasting letter to the French, indicating that he had out manoeuvred them, though not saying so in direct terms. The Globe impudently published this, and the French now resist what the negociator announced, was surreptitiously obtained! Our government drew for a part of the money before they had liberty to do so; the draft was about to be protested when the friends of the United States Bank stepped in, and saved it from dishonour.

In the Senate on Thursday an appropriation was carried for the continuation of the Cumberland road, with an amendment that as soon as the sums appropriated by this act shall be expended, the road shall be surrendered to the States through which it passes, and that the United States shall not be subjected thereafter to any further expense on its account. The present appropriation is $652,130.

In the House the principal business was the appropriation bill, which is important as it touches deeply the salaries of those blustering people the Custom House officers, who have been so over active in elections lately, and of whom you have some fair specimens in Philadelphia.

On Friday the chair of the Senate announced the special order, being the bill authorising the admission of the territories of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union; after some debate the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Friday will be ever memorable with the office holders, for even their friends deserted them. An important amendment in the appropriation bill moved by Mr. Vance, having been agreed to, and the House refused to reconsider the vote.

The modified resolution is as follows:—

"In no case, shall the compensation by salary, fees, or otherwise, be permitted to exceed by a collector, $3000, per annum; of surveyors and naval officers, $2500; and of weighers, gaugers, markers, and appraisers, and all others connected with the collection of the customs, $2000, per annum. The vote on this, which cuts down said salaries at least 25 per cent was 95 for and 71 against." This must have startled the office holders! to see their friends backing away from their support is very omenous. The impression seems to be that the party had promised *reform* and they thought something must be done, knowing very well that if the Custom House officers thus reformed should back out, they can buy as good men at the same price, and get some credit in the bargain. Great efforts were made to kill this reform, and the House actually sat till after one o'clock in the morning, to carry it through, and then adjourned to Monday. My own impression is that this business is an evidence that the House is turning against the administration. I see no other reasonable way of accounting for such a vote. In this, very many with whom I have conversed agree with me.

Mr. Clay's great speech on the Protest, has made its appearance: a few of its *heads* are so amusing that I cannot refrain from inserting the leading ideas of some portions of it. Mr. Clay said he believed there was something in the new science of phrenology, though not so much as the leaders believed. According to its doctrines the leading passion or propensity of an individual is developed in the structure of the head. The inventors, Gall and Spurzheim being dead he regretted that neither of them could examine the head of our illustrious chief magistrate. If Dr. Caldwell of Transylvania University could get a fair look, he was persuaded the organ of destructiveness would be found prominently developed. Except an enormous fabric of executive power for himself, the President has built up nothing, constructed nothing, and will leave no enduring monument of his administration. He goes for destruction, universal destruction, and it seems to be his greatest ambition to efface and obliterate every trace of the wisdom of his predecessors. After examining the course of the President from the time of the Seminole war, he added, that the President had never been without some object of attack, either in individuals or in masses or institutions; the Indians, and Indian policy; internal improvements; the Colonial trade; the Supreme Court; Congress; the Bank, have said Mr. Clay, successively experienced the attacks of his haughty and imperious spirit, and if he tramples down the Bank; my word for it, we shall see him quickly in chase of some new object of attack.

He next made a hit at Mr. Grundy, who he said supposes the whole struggle is a mere contest for power. Why this perpetual recurrence by the party in office, to the imagined motives which actuate their opponents? Do the friends of the administration imagine that there is nothing worth contending for but spoils and the public crib and public place? Without wishing to appear disrespectful to them, Mr. C. said, they seemed to resemble a thief in his flight, with unlawful plunder, who is constantly apprehending that he will be overtaken by the Constable in hot pursuit. Cannot gentlemen conceive the possibility of the existence of higher and better and nobler motives of public action? Can they not comprehend the influence of the love of liberty? the desire of preserving our admirable constitution; in short, the sentiment of pure and disinterested patriotism? They have possession, the quiet possession, if they choose, of the honors and emoluments of office, for near three years to come—Bright as the existing prospects of their expulsion are, how few of us may survive to witness that happy event. For one, he added, I can assure the Senator from Tennessee, that I am no candidate that I do not desire to be a candidate, and that if it depend on me alone, I never shall be a candidate for any public office, whatever.

He then took a survey of the condition of the pet banks, the influence excited, by irresponsible individuals, upon the mind of the President, and inviting Mr. Grundy to come over to the side of liberty, and the constitution, closed a very striking speech, with the following peroration; "And he had better lose no time; for the Protest is the last stroke upon the last nail driven into the coffin (not of Jackson—may he live a thousand years! but) of Jacksonism." Mr. Grundy and the Vice looked aghast!

A rumour has been so current here for some days as to have obtained almost universal belief, that forty Jackson men have signed a paper and presented it to the President, declaring that they could no longer stick by the experiment, and that unless the course of the Executive was abandoned they would be compelled to give up their allegiance. If this is true, the present difficulties will be settled, but I would not have you put too much faith in it. We have here rumour upon rumour—every day brings something new which next morning is discredited, and I have made it a point to stick to facts mostly, as they are in Washington the only things to be depended on. The facts of the New York election, the facts of the Virginia elections, the stern integrity of the Senate, are sufficient guarantees that we are not always to live under the present state of things. The President during all these squabbles keeps to all exterior appearance, the even tenor of his way, and has attended pretty regularly the races, held about two miles from here, where they say he appeared to enjoy the sport from a quiet nook in the adjoining woods.

The Bank committee or most of that body have arrived and are supposed to be preparing as furious a report as their means will allow. It seems they *demanded* that the books should be sent to Mrs. Yohe's Hotel: this the directors refused to allow; they next demanded copies of certain books; it was replied that would take eighteen months, a period which could hardly be supposed to suit the convenience of the committee; they then adjourned without an investigation.

One of the entertaining parts of this farce, is a letter which I see published from Richard Rush Esq. who accepted the situation of Secretary to the investigating committee, deeming it a duty of the first moment to hold any humble office on so important and momentous an occasion; after holding on for five days he resigned because the meetings interfered with his four o'clock dinner hour! Sham patriot the ex-Secretary, ex-minister, and every thing ex but a good example! But it is almost time to close my letter, and I have not yet informed you of the proceedings of Monday and Tuesday—so leaving speculation, let us go on with facts.

A very considerable number of memorials came in on Monday to the Senate, praying for the restoration of the deposites, and one or two of a contrary tenor. Mr. Webster made as usual on such occasions some strong allusions to the prostrated condition of our concerns, particularly the iron trade of Pennsylvania, which is losing a million a year by this fatal experiment. The bill authorising the Polish exiles now here, to locate a township of land in the State of Illinois or Michigan, was agreed to in Senate by a vote of 23 to 14. Mr. Clayton moved to take the Judiciary Committee's report on the message of the President relative to the U. S. Bank and the Pension fund. Mr. C. spoke in favor of adopting said report, concluding by a motion that the Secretary of War has no authority to appoint a Pension Agent, except he be specially authorised so to do by Congress, but Mr. Wright wishing to speak to the subject, it was postponed.

The report of the Library Committee accepting the bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, presented by Lieut. Levy, was then considered and concurred in. This statue is to be placed in the centre of the public square, east of the capitol. On this business being concluded the Senate proceeded to Executive business, a sealed packet having been brought in by the President's Secretary, which it appears from whispers, nominates Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, and Charles McAlester, of Philadelphia, and Joseph White of Baltimore, as U. S. Bank directors! Whether they will be confirmed is doubtful.

The House on Monday passed the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, and concurred in an amendment of the army appropriation bill. A queer thing happened in the Senate Chamber, which may be worth relating. A man, who is probably crazy stood up suddenly in one of the galleries, and said, "My friends, this great country is on the verge of destruction; be sure your actions are formed on correct principles. I want to act conscientiously; God is looking upon us, and if you act on correct principles you will do well." This was so novel a kind of advice, that all were taken by surprise, and the fellow walked off before he was seized.

On Tuesday the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was again taken up, and Mr. Wright delivered his speech, when Mr. Clayton obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed to Wednesday. The remainder of the session was occupied in Executive business.

In the House the Senate's bill in relation to the Cumberland road, was reported, several unimportant matters gone through, a motion to adjourn on the 17th of June, laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

Yours &c.

Masonry.—In the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Thursday last, Mr. Whitaker, presented a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Providence, surrendering its charter. Similar resolutions were received from the Manchester Lodge, in Coventry; King Solomon's Lodge, in East Greenwich; the Royal Arch Chapter, in Providence; the Mount Vernon Lodge in Providence, and the Washington Lodge, No. 3, in Warren—all of which were accepted.

*From the April number of the Medical Magazine, published in Boston.*

### PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

*Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption.* By Samuel George Morton, M. D. Key & Biddle, Philadelphia, and Allen & Ticknor, Boston. pp. 183.

Although, in a suitable notice of this valuable work, we are somewhat behind most of our contemporaries, in point of time, a sense of duty will not permit us to be a whit behind them in our commendation, both of its design and execution. It is quite an event in these days of lectures, epitomes, dictionaries, cyclopedias, &c., to meet with any thing like a systematic treatise, on any particular disease; but an entire volume, of respectable dimensions, on phthisis, is at once a novelty and desideratum, even the undertaking of which has especial claims to our admiration. A novelty—for, notwithstanding the activity of the medical press, for the last eight or ten years, this formidable disease, has by no means, received its share of attention.

The work before us is divided into 9 chapters, and concludes with an appendix, and twelve plates, presenting coloured drawings, of various morbid conditions of the lungs, which are among the handsomest things of the kind we have ever seen. The pathologist, and his artist, both deserve the satisfaction of an assurance, that no person who has inspected the bodies of consumptive patients, can fail to recognize, in these plates, appearances which have often presented during his dissections, and which will here be recalled to his mind, vividly and distinctly. They remind us of Dr. Bailey's plates of hepatic disease, and if others appreciate those as we do, we could say nothing more complimentary to Dr. Morton, than this comparison implies. Most of them are taken from cases which are given at length in the body of the work. * *

The two next chapters are on "Complications of Phthisis with other Diseases," and contain many valuable cases and remarks. He thinks that hepatic affection ... phthisis may exist as an independent disease, and destroy life without organic affection of the lungs.

The eighth chapter is devoted to the "Physical Signs" of phthisis, and afforded us an agreeable disappointment. For, observing in the preface, that the author had enjoyed the instructions of the celebrated Laennec we anticipated an elaborate glorification of ausculation in general, and of the stethoscope in particular. But our author's good sense transcended his deference for the hobby of his admired preceptor, and his comments on this mode of investigation are brief and modest; the more so, we are inclined to believe, from the uncommon advantages he has enjoyed and improved, of testing its practical value by his own experience.

The observations on diet, clothing, sea voyages, changes of climate, &c, are very judicious, and would afford many agreeable quotations for our readers; but we prefer to advise them to read the whole as the author has connected them. The chief fault in this, as in every part of the volume, is that there is not enough of it, and we conclude our notice with the words of one of our cotemporaries, in the sentiment of which we concur—"Dr. Morton has committed the rare fault of having written *too little*. In saying this we mean to confer praise; but we likewise mean to convey censure."

Longevity and Activity.—In the township of Bredbury, in the county of Cheshire, there are six persons whose united ages amount to 500 years—the youngest 86 years of age, and the oldest, a female of 90, challenges any one of her age to walk 30 miles, with her, for any sum they may propose.


### To Editors of Country Newspapers.

WANTED—By a young man, a practical printer, who is fully competent—a situation, to take charge of the mechanical department of some country newspaper establishment. With respect to capability, character, &c. the best of references will be given, if required. A note addressed to W. S. care of E. B. Fisher, office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be promptly attended to. may 17—3t*

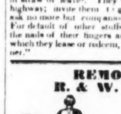
### Gum Elastic Patent Truss.

### Sketches—By Mrs. Sigourney.

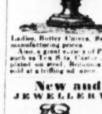
### To Let.

### Lehigh Nut Coal.

### REMOVAL. R. & W. Wilson.



### New and Fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.



### BOARDING.

### Correct Likenesses.


### GAMBLING.

### MARRIAGES.

### DEATHS.


### Lehigh Coal Reduced.

### $20 REWARD.

### Systems of Tailoring Tested.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

### Cure for Bowel Complaints.

### WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

**SINGULAR PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.**

The journal of Mr. [illegible], one of the Wesleyan Missionaries in South Africa, contains the following remarkable account of the deliverance of a poor sick Hottentot from the jaws of a lion.

"About three weeks or a month ago, he (the Hottentot in question) went out on a hunting excursion, accompanied by several other natives. Arriving on an extensive plain, where there was an abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions also, which appeared to be disturbed by their approach. A prodigiously large male immediately separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance towards the party, the majority of whom were young, and altogether unaccustomed to rencounters of so formidable a nature. When droves of timid antelopes, or spring-bucks only, came in their way, they made a great boast of their courage, but the very appearance of the forest's king made them tremble. While the animal was yet at a distance, they all dismounted to prepare for firing, and, according to the custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, by means of the bridles, with the view of keeping the latter between them and the lion, as an object to attract his attention, until they were enabled to take deliberate aim. His movements, however, were at length too swift for them. Before the horses were properly fastened to each other, the monster made a tremendous bound or two, and suddenly pounced upon the hind parts of one of them, which, in its fright, plunged forward, and knocked down the poor man in question, who was holding the reins in his hand. His comrades instantly took to flight, and ran off with all speed; and he, of course, rose as quickly as possible, in order to follow them. But, no sooner had he regained his feet, than the majestic beast, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his paw, and striking him just behind the neck, immediately brought him to the ground again. He then rolled on his back, when the lion set his foot upon his breast, and laid down upon him. The poor man now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. He endeavoured to move a little to one side, in order, to breathe; but, feeling this, the creature seized his arm, close to the elbow; and, after once laying hold with his teeth, he continued to amuse himself with the limb for some time, biting it in sundry different places down to the hand, the thick part of which seemed to have been pierced entirely through. All this time the lion did not appear to be angry, but he merely caught at his prey, like a cat sporting with a mouse that is not quite dead; so that there was not a single bone fractured, as would, in all probability, have been the case had the creature been hungry or irritated. While writhing in agony, gasping for breath, and expecting every moment to be torn limb from limb, the sufferer cried to his companions for assistance, but cried in vain. On raising his head a little, the beast opened his dreadful jaws to receive it, but providentially the hat, which I saw in its rent state, slipped off, so that the points of the teeth only just grazed the surface of the skull. The lion now set his foot upon the arm from which the blood was freely flowing; his fearful paw was soon covered therewith, and he again and again licked it clean! The idea verily makes me shudder while I write. But this was not the worst; for the animal then steadily fixed his flaming eyes upon those of the man, smelt on one side, and then on the other of his face, and having tasted the blood, he appeared half inclined to devour his helpless victim. 'At this critical moment,' said the poor man, 'I recollected having heard that there is a God in the heavens, who is able to deliver at the very last extremity; and I began to pray that he would save me, and not allow the lion to eat my flesh, and drink my blood.' While thus engaged in calling upon God, the beast turned himself completely round. On perceiving this, the Hottentot made an effort to get from under him; but no sooner did the creature observe his movement, than he laid terrible hold of his right thigh. This wound was dreadfully deep, and evidently occasioned the sufferer most excruciating pain. He again sent up his cry to God for help; nor were his prayers in vain. The huge animal soon afterwards quietly relinquished his [illegible]

[illegible]

**LUDICROUS PUNISHMENT.**

[illegible]

**SINGULAR OLD SONNET.**

[illegible]

# Rural Economist.

## THE GARDEN.

If a snug well kept kitchen garden, is not an infallible proof of thrift, when seen near a farm-house, it is a pretty certain indication of comfort and good sense. It shows that the owner is well to live, and intends to live well, so far as his labour, and his inside can conduct to good living: For it will not be denied, that the farm and the garden may be made to produce, not only the substantials, but a great many of the luxuries of life,—we mean those luxuries which, while they are grateful to the senses, neither pall the appetite, vitiate the taste, impair the health, nor corrupt the morals of those who partake of them. Some consider the produce of the garden as constituting no necessary part of human food. So the man of the forest would tell us, that bread is an unnecessary article of food,—the Abyssinian, that it is unnecessary to cook our meat,—and many of the inhabitants of Asia, would insist, that it is impious to indulge in the use of animal food at all. But as none of those opinions are suited to our age and country, there is no need of combating them. The pleasures and benefits of a garden, are so manifest, that none who have once enjoyed them, are willing voluntarily to do without them. To have a succession of delicious fruits, plucked at maturity, from the trees and vines, which one has planted and reared,—and to partake daily of fresh gathered vegetables from one's garden, the product of his labour, promotive alike of health and pleasure, are no mean gratifications; and yet they are privileges, we are to sorry to say, which, though all can enjoy, but few, comparatively, at present do participate in.

Let us enumerate some of the good things, conducive alike to health and innocent gratification, which a garden may be made to produce, with very little expence. Of perennial products, which require very little care, after they are once established. We will name, of fruits, the strawberry, (for these will be smothered by the grass on a well conducted farm) the currant, gooseberry, plum, pear, quince, grape, and, in situations where they will thrive, the apricot and peach. But of fruits, I would have none but the best sorts; for the best are as cheap as the worst, are as easily cultivated, and are infinitely more healthy and grateful. These, if well selected, will give a succession of fruit from June to November, and in a preserved state during the year. Plants to begin with, will cost from three to five dollars. They may be multiplied, by grafting, budding, &c., by the boys or men of the family, without any expense. The trees should be so arranged, as to shade as little as possible the grounds that are to be tilled. Half a dozen roots of the Pie-plant, (rhubarb) will furnish abundant materials for pies and tarts, little, if any inferior to the gooseberry, from April to July, or until the fruit is sufficiently advanced, to supply its place. These should be planted two feet apart in good soil. A bed of forty by three and a half feet, will supply the table with delicious asparagus, during a part of April, and the whole of May and June, if kept in good order. For this, the ground should be dug deep and made rich. The seed, which will cost a shilling, should be sown in drills, ten or twelve inches apart, about the first of May; the bed should be kept free from weeds, and the ground forked in the spring. The third year it will be fit to cut. Or, roots may be bought at fifty cents the hundred, which will give a crop the second year. Plant them six inches apart in the drills. About two hundred and fifty plants, will fill a bed of the given dimensions. Among the perennials, I may also class some medicinal plants, and sweet herbs, which are useful and necessary in the economy of a family, such as sage, thyme, hyssop, balm, rue, tansy, worm-wood, &c., which it requires ten times the labour to beg from more provident neighbours, that it does to raise in our garden. The annual products, which go towards subsisting a family, and which are seldom produced but in the garden, are numerous, as the onion, beet, carrot, parsnip, cabbage, peas, beans, pot-herbs, sallads, radishes, squash, cucumber, melon, &c. Some of these are in use most of the season, and most of them afford valuable winter stores.

These productions of the garden, which I have named, and the list might be greatly extended, are all useful in the economy of a family; they afford a grateful variety, and tend to lessen, in no inconsiderable degree, the quantity of more solid and expensive food which would be required without them;—and yet they may all be produced, in sufficient quantities for an ordinary family, upon a quarter of an acre of ground, and without seriously abstracting from the ordinary labours of the farm. A garden is truly a matter of economy in a pecuniary point of view; but when we add to this consideration, the comfort and pleasure which it affords, we are persuaded we are in the line of duty, in commending the subject to the particular consideration of our readers.

It is not our purpose at present to prescribe rules for laying out or managing a garden; yet we cannot forbear to suggest, that the first step should be, to enclose it with a good substantial fence, and to keep that at all times in repair, so as effectually to exclude hoof and hog. We have said nothing of the sale of the surplus products of a garden, although hardly any location is without a market for such products; nor have we noticed the ornamented department; because the wife or daughters will see to this—they will have their shrubbery and their flower border.

TRANSPLANTING.—William Oakes, of Ipswich, has communicated to the N. E. Farmer, a new and simple instrument for transplanting small trees.—It consists simply of a tin cylinder, 8 or 10 inches high, and 4 or 5 in diameter. This is placed over the young plant, and pushed down into the soil, nearly to the bottom of the roots; it is then to be taken up, bringing the plant and the earth along with it, ... carried, and placed in the hole prepared to receive it, and the transplanter very easily removed, leaving the tree erect, and surrounded by the soil in which it first grew. A plant may be kept several days in the transplanter uninjured.

## LEACHED ASHES VALUABE AS A MANURE.

Many year's experience has established the fact, that for dry sandy loams, no other manure is so lastingly beneficial as leached ashes. The farmers residing on the borders of Hempstead plains, Long Island, have ascertained that that barren soil may be made to produce heavy crops of grain and grass by the use of this article, and although the expense to them is heavy,—in many instances not less than $20 per acre,—the increase of crops so richly remunerates them, that they are gradually inclosing the plains. A farmer residing there informed me, that the beneficial effect of the ashes was visible for seven years, and his statement is confirmed by that of a very respectable farmer of Wayne county, whose soil is a sandy loam. He told me, that in passing through his corn last season, he discovered that a part was far inferior to the rest of the field, and was at a loss to account for it, until he recollected that seven years before he ashed that field, except a part, and discovered by a mark he had made on the fence, that this inferior part was that which was left unashed.

From a paper in the 1st vol. of the New-York Ag. Soc. Trans., by E. L. Hommedieu, it appears, "that ashes are found to succeed best on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand. It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure on poor lands, will produce ordinary 25 bushels of wheat, which exceeds by $5 the expense of the manure, and the $5 pays for the expense of labor in raising the crop. The land is then left in a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two and two and a half tons per acre, which it will continue to for a great number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes."

In many parts of our country where sand predominates, leached ashes may be obtained without any expense but drawing, and in some instances, the owners of pot asheries have assisted to load, for the sake of getting rid of them. Farmers thus situated must be blind to their own interest, if they do not profit by the privilege.

I know by experience that apple trees are greatly benefitted by the application of ashes round them, and I have no doubt but that other fruit trees would be equally benefitted.

It has been ascertianed, that *on wet lands ashes are not beneficial*, having a tendency to introduce moss.

Experience has also taught those farmers of Long Island, who have made the greatest use of this article in years past, that when the effect of the ashes has disappeared, a change of manure is more fertilizing than a renewal of ashes.

It is said that grass on light soils is greatly benefitted by a top dressing of ashes, and that the effect will be very visible on the crops which may succeed.—*Gen. Far.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GARDEN BEAN.—I have been very successful for half a dozen years in obtaining two crops of beans from the same plants. In the summer of 1826, my first crop of magazan and early long-pod beans was, by a very strong and violent wind, blown down; this was done when the beans were in full blossom. The crop from the blossoms which the plants then possessed was very fine and abundant, and gathered during July. In three weeks after the beans were prostrated, each stem pushed forth from near the root one or more, in some instances, four to six fresh stems; these bloomed freely and produced an abundant crop, which was gathed during September. Since that grew, I have uniformly bent down, so as to break the stalk near the root, my first and second crops of beans; I have by this means obtained four crops of beans from two sowings, and which supplied me from July 1st to 31st October. By this method only half of the seed was required which I had been accustomed to use, and the greatest advantage to me was that only half of the ground was required, so that my advantages by this method are fourfold. I always pinch out the tops when the plants are in full bloom; this throws the vigor into the production of fruit instead of a continued increase of stem and foliage.—[Mr. James Falkland, Pentonville, in the Gardener's and Forester's Record, No. 3.]

SALT AND LIME FOR MANURE.—In a note to Mr. Whitaker's Address, we find the following:

Dr. Cornelius Dupont, of St. George's Parish, made an experiment, a few years ago, with a mixture of quicklime and salt, as a manure, which he found highly beneficial. The land to which this mixture was applied, was a silicious soil with an aluminous base. Vegetable manure was first spread upon the list, and after the land was planted, the mixture was strewn upon the top of the bed in the proportion of one bushel of salt or two bushels of lime to the acre. The product of cotton, resulting from this application, was nearly double the usual crop gathered from the same land cultivated in the ordinary way.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

DRAINING.—In low lands, where furrows are substituted for drains, and the furrows, as is frequently the case, ... the crops, which, in two years, will pay the expense of the ... [illegible]

INK STAINS.—It is perhaps not generally known that a piece of blotting paper, crumpled together to make it firm, and just wetted, will take ink out of mahogany. Rub the spot hard with the wetted paper, when it instantly disappears; and the white mark from the operation may be immediately removed by rubbing the table with a cloth.—*Mirror.*


## LUMBER.

THE subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of Cedar Fence Posts and Rails, seasoned and unseasoned. Also, a general assortment of seasoned Lumber, suitable for building, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

WALLACE & BOWER,
Corner of Front and Maiden streets, N. Liberties.
may 10—tf*

## East Bradford Boarding School, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

THIS Institution, is in a healthy, pleasant and retired situation, two and a half miles south of West Chester.

Branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of maps and Globes, Arithmetic, History, Botany, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Also, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, plane and spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Navigation, Differential, and Integral Calculi, with their application to Mechanics, &c.

Terms for Boarding, and instruction in any or all of the above branches, $30 per quarter, of twelve weeks; washing, $2 per quarter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Latin, extra per quarter | $5 00 |
| French, do. | 6 00 |
| Spanish, do. | 6 00 |

Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, and directed to West Chester post office, will be referred to those who have had or have students in the school.

JOSEPH C. STRODE.
may 10—3 mo*

## NOTICE TO HEIRS.

IF NATHAN GREEN, formerly of East Goshen, in Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, or MARY, his wife, (formerly Mary Magowen) be living, or if any of their children, or their lawful heirs be living, they will find it their interest in applying to the subscriber, with proper authenticated proofs by letter or in person, at Concord Meeting house post office, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania.

ROLPH C. MARSH,
Executor of John Magowen, late of Concord, aforesaid, deceased.
may 10—8t*

## Just Received,

THIS morning, from New York, 52 cases of Girls', Boys', and Ladies' Leghorn and real Tuscan Bonnets. All these hats are fresh out of the ship last week, at 278 Market street, above Eighth, south side. Country merchants will find these hats 10 per cent. cheaper than can be bought in the city.

5 cases Leghorn Bolivar hats, $1.
4 cases of the finest Leghorn hats in the city.
5 cases ladies' real Tuscan bonnets, $2.50.
3 cases ladies' open work Tuscan bonnets, $2.
4 cases fresh Boston straw bonnets, $1.
4 cases French Green open work Tuscan bonnets, new style, $1.50.
3 cases ladies' fine Leghorn hats, Tuscan shape, $2.
4 cases of gentlemen's do. only 1 25.
5 cases of extra superfine do. girls', $2.
5 cases men's Leghorn hats, assorted kinds.
1 case of boys' English Dunstable cane, 1 75.
1 case boys' green and white, black and white do. 1 75.
1 case boys' real Tuscan cane, new style.
1 case Misses' real Tuscan bonnets.
2 cases boys' Leghorn hats, assorted kinds.
1 case boys' superfine do.
2 cases ladies' Dunstable bonnets, assorted colours for travelling, $2.
2 cases men's Leghorn hats, lined and trimmed, 1 25.
Ribbons of all kinds and quality.
Thread work and bob-net laces of all kinds.
1 case large size green gauze veils, only 62½ cents.
Fancy handkerchiefs of all kinds.
300 whole pieces superfine 6-4 plaid muslin, slightly stained, only 25 cents.
200 pieces 6-4 satin striped do.
175 pieces of extra superfine 6-4 cambric muslin, little stained, only 31 cents.
75 pieces 4-4 pink and buff German, blue and lilac French ginghams, little stained, only 25 cents, usual price 31¼.
300 pieces 6-4 French printed muslin, only 25 cents.
1 case of blond veils, $1.
25 pieces 4-4 light ground chints, only 62 cents, little stained.
1 case 7-4 embroid'd scollop border blond veils.
10 pieces 4-4 imitation lutestrings, only 37½ cents.
Black Grodenaps, 37½ cents.
10 pieces extra black and blue black Gro de Swiss, superb quality.
300 ladies' large size corded skirts, 50 cents.
1 box of the handsomest black lace veils in the city.
Matteoni's real Italian lutestring.
Grodenap of all colours.
Bob nets and bobinet laces of all kinds. Quilling.
200 French silk and cotton umbrellas.
25 boxes assorted gauze and Mantua ribbons.
100 pieces Irish linen, assorted quality.
25 pieces assorted satin, green Barege.
35 pieces new style French ginghams, 25 cents.
300 pieces 4-4 long cloth shirting muslin, 12½ cents.
Ladies' silk stockings of all kinds.
Ladies' cotton stockings of every quality.
Ladies' embroidered and plain super Hoskin gloves.

MERINO SHAWLS.
Black, scarlet and white Merino long shawls.
7-4 and 8-4 black, scarlet, and white do.
Thibet shawls of all kinds.
Twisted silk and embroidered shawls.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of other goods, too tedious to enumerate.

The above goods will be sold just about cheap enough to suit purchasers, either wholesale or retail. Call and examine for yourselves, and see the goods. may 3—3t

## CARPENTER'S COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

*A valuable application for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Ulcerations and Sores of various kinds.*

IT has long been a desideratum to obtain a preparation of the above character for the use of families—a convenient application which can always be at hand when accidents occur, and which will afford immediate relief. G. W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the introduction of the above preparation, as possessing all the qualities here described, and with much pleasure recommends it to the faculty and public, as a safe, pleasant and soothing application, for all external irritable wounds, or inflamed surfaces.

It has been fully tested in private practice, and the result has been of the most satisfactory and beneficial character.

In burns, scalds, wounds, ulcerations and sores of various kinds, no application has been productive of so much benefit, and it is confidently recommended to the public, as an article upon whose virtues they can confidently rely. Mild, soothing and gentle in its effect, it is particularly applicable to burns, it allays the heat and irritation of the parts, in a short time, and quickly induces the healthy process.

Every family in the city and country should supply themselves with this preparation; it is superior to most of the ointments which are obtruded upon the public, and may be advantageously employed in all cases, where a mild and stimulating application is required.

It is neatly put up in boxes and jars, at 50 and 25 cents each.
Prepared and sold only at
GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Chemical Warehouse,
No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia.
who affix his signature as a guarantee of its genuineness.
jan. 30, 1834—eotf

## Macpelah Cemetery.

THIS Cemetery is situated on Prime street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; a portion of the ground has been appropriated to the interment of non members, at the following rates—for those under 5 years, $1, those under 15 years, $1.50, all others, $2.

Orders for interment can be had of either of the undersigned or from the superintendent on the ground.

*President*—John D. Brown, No. 75 Gaskill street.
*Vice President*—Thos. W. Newton, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
*Treasurer*—David Green, Third near Catharine.
*Secretary*—Jacob S. Roberts, No. 52 South street.

DIRECTORS.
John Dougherty, No. 1, Harmony street, Southwark.
M. S. Everly, No. 130, South Fifth street.
Joseph Roberts, Lombard street.
Thos. Paterson, No. 61 Swanson street.
Robt. Given, corner of Carpenter st. and Passyunk Road.
John Paisley, 22, South Sixth street.
James Thedford, 334 South Third street.
Joseph M. Patterson, No. 37 Mead street.
John M'Mahon, Twelfth above Race.
Adam Rowan, No. 91 South street.
George Thompson, No. 4 Chesnut street.

*Notice to Members.*—All members who have not yet received certificate deeds for their lots, are earnestly requested to call on the Treasurer and obtain them, as it will prevent any inconvenience hereafter; and all those who are in possession of deeds not issued by the Treasurer, are requested to leave their names, with the letter and number of their lots with him, that the deeds may be duly registered. mar 15, '34—1amo

## Cancer and Scrofula, OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general assert, that they know of no cure, all they can do is to cut or burn them out; but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accelerated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Ulcers of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

[illegible]

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases will be carefully attended to. Residence on the turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, three and a half miles from Philadelphia. All letters must be directed, post paid, to the subscriber, Frankford, Philada. co. Pa.
july 27—tf WILLIAM DOVER.

## A Teacher

WANTS a situation—a graduate from an Eastern College in 1828, who has since been constantly engaged in teaching, wishes a situation, either in a public or private school. The most unexceptionable testimonials will be given. Letters from any part of the U. States, addressed to A. B. C. at the office of this paper, post paid, will meet with prompt attention. april 5—3teow*

## TAYLOR & MASON'S Unequalled and Inimitable CHALLENGE BLACKING.

FROM the numerous varieties of Blacking now before the Public, it may be fairly questioned whether there is any need to add to the number. It must be admitted, however, that much of the article vended under the title of "Blacking" is ill deserving of the name, even in its literal sense, and possesses very little of the quality designed and required.

Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers feel confident that the Public will properly estimate the value of an article which shall combine all the essential qualities of Blacking, without any of the objections and disadvantages so long the subject of complaint and inconvenience.

From the very great encomiums bestowed upon the

CHALLENGE BLACKING

By all who have used it, the Manufacturers are justified in offering it as

Superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced to the American Public!

TAYLOR & MASON

Challenge the Union

*To produce an article equal to this, in any of the requisite qualities of such a composition.*

STORE-KEEPERS, and Vendors in general, will find it to be so decidedly superior, that they may with confidence and pleasure recommend it; and CONSUMERS will realize a considerable Saving of Time, Money and Labour, in the use of it.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on more advantageous terms than by any other House in the trade.

Orders for exportation fulfilled with promptitude and despatch.

MANUFACTORY,
No. 93 Callowhill Street, below Third.

## Musical Tuition.

MRS STANLEY would respectfully announce her removal to No. 11 Locust street, (opposite the Musical Fund Hall) where she continues to give instructions on the Piano Forte, and in Singing.

The uniform success which has attended her professional exertions during the seven years in which she has taught in this city, encourage her to hope for a continuance of patronage. Reference can be given to her numerous pupils. mar 12—3mo

## Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, heart burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, paleness of the countenance; and frequently accompanied with a rvous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.

The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy, which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.

The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.

Sold in New York, by Hull and Brown, 129 Maiden-lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore by C. and H. and S. Kuner, by G. H. Keerl, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by N. H. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kinsam and Treadwell, and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—6mo

## George W. Ash, DENTIST,
No. 200 North Sixth Street,
ap 12—3mo Philadelphia.

## Marshall's Worm Syrup, AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

IS recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and effectual worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

The symptoms denoting the existence of worms are indigestion with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard, full, and tense belly, with occasional griping and pains about the naval, heat and itching sensation about the rectum, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep, attended with a slow fever.

When these symptoms occur, the worm syrup, if taken according to the directions, will afford relief, destroying the worms and the mucous or slimy matter in which they are involved, and thereby preventing their reproduction.

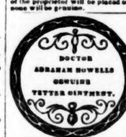
The proprietor, with a full knowledge of all the different medicines in use for the destruction of worms, can confidently recommend this syrup as the most safe and effectual vermifuge at present known, being entirely free from that deleterious article, pink root, and other dangerous drugs which are sometimes used, and which give rise to vertigo, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, &c.

This syrup, besides being a safe and active vermifuge, is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take it; whereas all the worm medicine at present in use are so nauseous and disagreeable, that it is difficult to persuade children to take them.

This medicine is also happily calculated for preventing and removing many other disorders to which children in their early infancy are most liable, such as bowel or summer complaints, diarrhoea or looseness, vomiting and purging. It is recommended with the assurance, that much good may be derived from its use; while, from its simplicity and innocence, it cannot do any harm.

Prepared and sold at Marshall's drug and chemical store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.

To guard against spurious imitations, the written signature of the proprietor will be placed on each bottle, without which none will be genuine. ap 12—tf*




## TETTER Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT cures effectually, the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Grubs on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment on the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell,) at No. 63 North 5th the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

[illegible]

## Select Academy.

[illegible]

## Needles.

[illegible]

## Carpet Manufactory.

[illegible]

## To the Afflicted. Philadelphia Thomsonian Infirmary

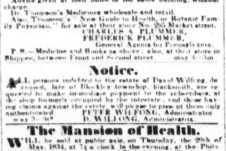
[illegible]

## Notice.

[illegible]

## The Mansion of Health.

[illegible]




Returned to North Fourth street, above Callowhill, opposite ... ap 12—6w

## Look at This.

[illegible]

## Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:

For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the formation of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Woollen and other Stocks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.

SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
april 5—tf No. 13 North Seventh street.

## Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer, No. 165 N. SECOND STREET,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried in some of the largest manufactories in the U. States, and approved of by all, he warrants them to be superior both for working free and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city. april 5—3mo

## Philadelphian Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, rear of the Bank of the United States, having a large assortment of plain and fancy TYPE, is prepared to execute with accuracy and despatch, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Bank Checks, Blanks, Catalogues, Labels, &c.

Also—PRINTING IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE, in every variety, and not to be excelled in beauty of workmanship. VISITING CARDS, printed on a polished surface, in any style, without cost of engraved plates. Terms very low.

## New Psalms and Hymns.

Published under the direction of the General Assembly, for sale at the Philadelphian office, 9 Library street, by the dozen or single copy.

Also, 12mo TESTAMENTS, bound and half bound, suitable for Sunday and common Schools, at low prices, for sale as above.

Also—CAP AND LETTER PAPER of the best quality, and Cap Wrappers. feb 22—tf

## Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maine, | New York, | District of Columbia. |
| New Hampshire, | New Jersey, | North Carolina |
| Vermont, | Pennsylvania, | South Carolina |
| Massachusetts, | Delaware, | Georgia |
| Rhode Island, | Maryland, | Ohio |
| Connecticut, | Virginia, | Tennessee, &c. &c. |

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.

Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—1y

## Fancy and Windsor Chairs.

THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances; having it in his power, he will execute orders with despatch.

Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chair making line.

JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—1y No. 87 North Front street.

## SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

*Iron Fire Proof Doors* for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
Sdmo 25th—tf 33 Broad street, Philada.

## Patent Straw Cutters,

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 20—tf T. S.

## Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any ... [illegible]

## Druggists' Ware and Vials.

[illegible]

HARLAN & SIDDALL.

## Fire Proof Doors.

[illegible]

## African Cayenne.

[illegible]

HARLAN & SIDDALL.

## A Ramage Printing Press.

[illegible]

## Castor Oil

[illegible]

HARLAN & SIDDALL.

## Porter, Ale and Cider.

[illegible]

## R. S. Gilbert, ENGRAVER ON WOOD

[illegible]

## A. Baton, Jr.

[illegible]

## Bartram Botanic Garden.

[illegible]

## Patent Lamps.

[illegible]

## SPRING MILLINERY.

[illegible]

## Improved Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH.

[illegible]

## NIAGARA FALLS, U. C.

[illegible]

## Assignment.

[illegible]

## Reuben Manley,

[illegible]

## Philadelphia Eye Infirmary.

[illegible]

## George P. Schively, CUTLER AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

No. 35 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as—Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lythotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pumps, Cupping, Teeth Instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that all his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.

N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 8—6mo

## Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post Bedsteads. Feed post do. French do. pest and cotton cush ... best baked geese feathers, by the sack or single pound. Western feathers; bed ticking by the piece or single yard; curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair matrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*)
feb 15—1y E. CLARK.

## Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 63 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

| | |
|---|---|
| White Lead, | Calomel, |
| Red Lead, | Aqua Fortis, |
| Litharge, | Muriatic Acid, |
| Orange Mineral, | Ether, |
| Chrome Yellow, | Spts. Nitre, dulcis, |
| Rochelle Salt, | Water of Ammonia, |
| Blue Vitriol, | Carbonate of Soda, |
| White Vitriol, | Sulph. Quinine, |
| Sugar Lead, | Corros. Sublimate, |
| Alcohol, | Copperas, |
| Red Precipitate, | Sal. Epsom, |
| White Precipitate, | Sal. Glauber, |

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

DELPHI

Cotton Factory Warehouse, No. 242 Callowhill street, below Seventh,

HAVE constantly on hand, sewing and knitting cotton, (bleached and coloured) cotton cord, suspenders, mens', womens', and children's domestic stockings, Berlin shirts and drawers, suitable for the spring season; table cloths of double and twisted cotton, for family use; cotton bats, twine, carpet chain, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail.
ap 19—2mo E. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

## Carpet Manufactory.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, below Second,—For sale, a quantity of plain and common domestic carpet, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. Customers' weaving done, as usual, upon reasonable terms at the above stand. feb 15—3mo

## GIDEON COX,

Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Wooden-ware, Hardware, Tin-ware, and Variety Store, No. 333 Market street below Ninth,

Rose water, peach water, cider and currant wine, syrup of Liverwort, maple sugar, diaper and table linen, a superior article, thread spools and silk winders, carpet hammers, brooms, whisks, rugs & cushions, drab cloth, and flannels, woollen stockings, fresh herbs and garden seeds.

He has also a large assortment of house-keeping articles, cedar ware, &c.—as kitchen tables, step ladders, clothes horses, clothes' lines, and clothes' baskets, wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, towel-rollers, lime squeezers, sieves, brooms, whisks, butter-prints, curled maple tubs, trays, mats, Boston rocking-chairs, very handsome hobby horses, patent brushes for clothes, knife boards, lamps and stone-ware, and shad-roasters on an improved plan.

CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, butter-tubs, and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, umbrellas, tubs, &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and willow baskets.

By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are goffing irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and copper ... [illegible]

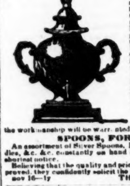
## James Fife & Son,

[illegible]

## PERFUMERY.

[illegible]

## Silver Ware Manufactory, No. 33 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.



[illegible]

## Book-Keeping.

[illegible]

## SECOND STREET HOUSE, BY GEORGE VOGEL, No. 39 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

## NORTH & WARREN'S SUPERIOR AMERICAN

## RED AND BLACK INK,

[illegible]

## Removal.

[illegible]


[illegible]